MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 MARCH 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- A joint armed forces-revolution guards communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that in their latest offensive Iranian forces have smashed the Iraqi IV Army Corps, killing or wounding some 25,000 men and capturing about 15,000 others. After listing annihilated Iraqi units, the communique said Iran has destroyed about 360 tanks and personnel carriers and captured 150 tanks, 170 personnel carriers and about 500 other vehicles. It added that Iranian forces have liberated about 2,000 sq km of territory, mainly in northern Khuzestan. Dezful, Andimeshk and Shush are no longer within Iraqi artillery and missile range, the communique said, and Iranian forces have retaken the reserve airport at Dehloran. According to another military communique carried by the radio, Iranian planes shot down an Iraqi aircraft west of Dezful, bringing to 22 the number of Iraqi planes downed since 21 March.

An Iraqi military source said Iranian claims about the results of the battles in the Shush and Dezful sectors are baseless, INA reported. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said Iraqi helicopters struck at Iranian targets in the southern sector, killing 80 Iranians, and all Iraqi planes returned safely to base after strikes in the northern and southern sectors.

Iraqi Defensive Reorganization -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn announced in a message to the IV Army Corps carried by INA that the Armed Forces General Command has decided to reorganize the corps' defensive positions to the rear after these forces had absorbed the impact of the enemy offensive, destroyed its strength and stopped the attack in that sector. Warning that the Iranians will depict this decision as a sign of weakness, Saddam Husayn said this reorganization of Iraq's defenses does not conflict with the principle of persistence in fighting whenever necessary. Iraqi will choose the place on which to stand, whether inside Iran or on the border if this guarantees a better military situation to defend Iraq and prevent the enemy from advancing into it. While stressing the need to prevent an Iranian thrust into Iraq, Husayn also claimed that the Iraqi Army retains control of five large Iranian cities and that other Iranian cities are within artillery range. He called on the IV Army Corps not to be bitter about withdrawing from Iranian territory since Iraq never claimed this land as its own.

Contending that the Iranians covet Iraq and want to subjugate it, President Husayn said the Iranians' refusal to respond to peace appeals indicates their desire to punish and terrorize Iraq.

Radio on Peace Terms -- A commentary by Baghdad radio's international service said Iraq's positive response to Iran's demand that Iraq withdraw from Iran before a move is made to settle border disputes and its willingness to embark upon a stage-by-stage withdrawal from occupied Iranian territory to end the war are common knowledge. Criticizing the inconsistent and illogical stand of Iranian leaders, the radio said the Khomeyni regime, which started and escalated the war, must be tried and sentenced by an international tribunal.

Husayn Visit -- Saddam Husayn informed visiting Jordanian King Husayn about the situation at the battlefronts, Baghdad radio reported. King Husayn is in Iraq for a visit that will last several days, INA reported.

Israel

Goren-Reagan Meeting -- At his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren expressed his concern that U.S. mistakes might lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state that would play the role of a Middle Eastern Cuba, Jerusalem radio reported. Rabbi Goren stated that he had coordinated his remarks with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the radio said.

Carrington Arrival -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir welcomed UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington who arrived on 30 March for a 3-day visit, ITIM reported.

Sharon Statement -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told two Knesset committees that Jordanian movement of missiles toward the Jordan River, Syrian deployment of forces south of where they are presently stationed, or Egyptian deviation from the Israeli-Egyptian military agreement on Sinai deployment would constitute a casus belli, HA'ARETZ reported.

Land Day -- Israeli Arabs celebrated Land Day with a partial strike limited to localities controlled by the front affiliated with RAKAH, Jerusalem television reported. In some villages Palestinian flags were raised, roads blocked and tires set on fire. In one village six inhabitants and five policemen were injured when the latter tried to remove a roadblock erected by village youths, according to the television.

West Bank, Gaza Situation -- Under the chairmanship of dismissed Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the Nabulus Municipal Council decided not to elect any of its members to replace Ash-Shak'ah and not to agree to the appointment of a mayor by the Civil Administration, Jerusalem radio reported. Meanwhile, the PLO warned Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa that his 29 March meeting with the head of the Gaza Civil Administration violated PLO resolutions, HA'ARETZ noted.

Egypt

Mubarak Remarks -- Egypt will not reduce its military expenditure because the armed forces protect Egypt's institutions, freedom and democracy, President Husni Mubarak told National Democratic Party leaders at a meeting reported by government spokesmen cited by MENA. Emphasizing that the Egyptian Constitution will not be amended, Mubarak asserted that the emergency law will be invoked for security reasons only. He reiterated that based on Egypt's recall of Soviet experts, some biased people wish to sour U.S.-Egyptian relations, but he stressed that Egypt is nonaligned and eager to maintain its distinctive relations with the United States. Stressing that there are no obstacles to completing the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, Mubarak announced that Egypt's celebration of the evacuation will be minimal to save expense.

Relations With Israel -- Egypt agrees to Prime Minister Begin's proposal on binding arbitration for resolving the Tabah border issue, according to the Israeli paper MA'ARIV's report on a message from Mubarak to Begin conveyed via Israel's ambassador to Egypt. Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that he will invite Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to visit Cairo for discussions related to the completion of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Cairo radio reported. According to MENA, 'Ali said he will suggest that the joint higher committee meet in the middle of next week.

PLO-Lebanon

Early in March, the PLO received information from well-informed American sources that Israel has decided to attack Palestinian resistance bases as well as the Syrian Army in Lebanon before 25 April, the London magazine AL-MAJALLAH reported.

Saudi Arabia

Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz announced in an interview broadcast by Riyadh television that he is studying a plan for a consultative council. Details will be announced 2 months after the budget and after winning royal approval, he added. Speaking to the editor of the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, Prince Fahd said the plan should take account of the nature of Saudi society while emphasizing the fact that no ruler can deny the importance of counseling and collective participation in decisionmaking through a selected and competent elite.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 062 *31 March 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab League Emergency Session Convenes in Tunis [Tunis] A 1
Hears Klibi [SPA] A 1
Issues Statement [Tunis] A 1
'Arafat Addresses Solidarity Rally in Beirut [VOP] A 3
Klibi Warns Against 'Fifth Arab-Israeli War' A 7
[Damascus AL-BA'TH 18 Mar]
Says Turmoil Threatens Mideast [AFP] A 8
Salah Khalaf To Intervene in Yemeni Clashes [AFP] A 8
Chatti: Iraq, Iran not Responding to Mediation [KUNA] A 9

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Oil Minister on Production, New Projects C 1
AL-WATAN Raps Pro-U.S. Stance of Saudi Paper [28 Mar] C 1
Acting Minister Receives Czech, SFRY Officials C 2
Foreign Ministry Official Receives Iranian Envoy [AS-SIYASAH 26 Mar] C 2

QATAR

ELF-PLF Official Comments on Gulf Tour, Gulf Aid C 2
[AR-RAYAH 28 Mar]

UAE

Minister Arrives in Moscow on 'Surprise Visit' [KUNA] C 3

PDRY

Prosecutor Demands Death Penalty for Treason C 4

YAR

PLO Official Makes Statement, Departs C 4

EGYPT

'Ali To Review Peace Process at 31 Mar Meeting D 1
'Ali Invites Sharon to Cairo, Briefs U.S. Envoy D 1
Mubarak To Meet African Leaders on OAU Issues D 1
Australian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo D 1
Mubarak Completes NDP Parliamentary Group Talks D 2

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Sends Message to IV Army Corp E 1
Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Baghdad E 5
Talks Begin E 5
Armed Forces General Command Issues Communique E 6
Military Source Details Iranian Materiel Losses E 7

ISRAEL

Yamit Compensation Law Passes First Reading I 1
Coalition Not To Submit Law of Return Amendment I 1
Knesset Debates 'Peace Now' Demonstration I 1
Interim Budget Law Passes in Knesset 31 Mar I 2
Nabulus Council: Ash-Shak'ah Not To Be Replaced I 2
Sharon Tours W. Bank, Comments on Security Steps I 2
TV Reviews Land Day Demonstration, Events I 3
Begin Aide Says Efforts for General Strike Fail I 3
W. Bank Local Council Leader Wounded in Blast I 4
15 AL-FAJR Employees Detained, Released I 4
Chief Rabbi Comments on Meeting With Reagan I 4
Sharon Delineates Country's 'Red Lines' [HA'ARETZ 30 Mar] I 5
Mubarak Reported To Agree With Begin Proposal [MA'ARIV 30 Mar] I 5
4 Border Terminals Being Built for Egypt I 6
British Foreign Secretary Carrington Arrives I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Condemns Israeli Actions in West Bank [AFP] P 1
Egypt, Guinea, Senegal Agree on OAU Effort [QNA] P 1
Economic Meeting Ends; Communique Issued [Libreville] P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bulgaria's Zarev Invites Bendjedid to Symposium Q 1
Meets With Ministers Q 1
Former President Ben Bella Views 'Comeback' [AFP] Q 1

LIBYA

Workers Donate 1-Day's Wages to Palestinians Q 2

MOROCCO

Bouabid Discusses Referendum, Middle East Q 2

TUNISIA

Student Clashes Result in Injuries, Arrests Q 4
Cooperation Agreement Concluded With Cape Verde Q 5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official on Mengistu Injury, Support R 1
[Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 26 Mar]

SOMALIA

Ethiopia Launches Air, Ground Attack 27 Mar R 2

UGANDA

Binaisa Decries Failure of 'Freedom Movement' R 3
Briefs: Air Agreement With GDR R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

GABON

Bongo Talks With Chadian Vice President [AFP] S 1

ZAIRE

Commentary Views Need for Technical Training S 1

ARAB LEAGUE EMERGENCY SESSION CONVENES IN TUNIS

LD301844 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] In response to a request made by the PLO, the emergency session of the Arab League opened in Tunis this evening to discuss the Israeli attacks that are aimed at annihilating and removing the Palestinian people from their homeland. The session is chaired by Libyan Secretary of Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is attending the session.

Hears Klibi

LD302146 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Tunis, 30 Mar (SPA) -- At the end of its first session tonight, the Arab League Council decided to form a committee to draft a resolution and submit it to the council, which will resume its meeting later tonight. The committee is composed of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Libya and the Arab League Secretariat General.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi spoke at the opening session which preceded the first working session. He stressed that the escalating repressive measures which the Israeli occupation authorities are viciously carrying out are aimed at paving the way for the annexation of more Arab territories in accordance with their plans for the establishment of Greater Isreal. Chedli Klibi called for a united Arab stance that would transform slogans into positive actions as this is the only way to confront the Israeli defiance. He stressed that the time has come to lay down a comprehensive Arab strategy for conflict with the Zionist entity.

Issues Statement

LD310854 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] TAP has reported that working papers, including one from Tunisia, were submitted yesterday to the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Arab countries, and that a committee has been formed of representatives of Tunisia, the PLO, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the General Secretariat of the Arab League to draw up the draft of the final resolution.

The work of the extraordinary meeting of Arab League Council foreign minister ended at 0100 today. The final statement says the following:

At the call of the PLO the Arab foreign ministers held an emergency session of the league's council to discuss the explosive conditions in the occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories, the practices and [word indistinct] of the enemy and the repressive methods aimed at crushing the will of steadfastness and liberation, the expulsion of Arab citizens and the Judaization of the territory to implement the Camp David line, the autonomy scheme and the aims of the strategic alliance between the Israeli enemy and the United States.

The Arab League Council reviewed the heroic stand taken by our masses in the occupied territories and their confrontation of all means of repression, terrorism and oppression and their determination to be liberated and to end all forms of occupation.

After studying all these circumstances, while stressing the resolution issued by the 77th session of the league council concerning the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, the council adopted the following resolutions.

To continue to debate the issue at the United Nations in its various agencies and the Arab group to adopt a resolution which includes the following elements: condemning the Israeli measures, in view of the fact that they conflict with the UN Charter and resolutions; requesting Israel to abandon its repressive measures in the occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories, lift the state of siege and rescind the decisions to dissolve the Al-Birah Municipal Council and to dismiss the two mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah; applying to Israel Chapter 7 of the UN Charter for contravening the UN Charter and resolutions and the Geneva agreements concerning the treatment of civilian inhabitants in the territories under occupation; emphasizing to the Arab group at the United Nations the need to be bond by the resolution of the 11th Arab summit conference which regards UN Resolution 242 as incompatible with Arab rights and as not constituting a good foundation for settling the Middle East question, and especially the Palestine question.

The Jordanian delegation has reservations on this section.

In the event that the General Assembly is convened in extraordinary session all Arab foreign ministers are to take part in the work of the session.

To intensify joint Arab efforts in all international establishments and gatherings to expose Israel's repressive and aggressive practices and compel it to comply with international opinion, to implement UN resolutions, to cease its plans to Judaize the land, to disperse the inhabitants, to build settlements and expand at the expense of the Arab land and rights.

To (?mobilize all) Arab media to (?intensify) their exposure of Israel's practices and its repressive measures and its violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

The Arab countries should extend all immediate material, political, informational and moral means to strengthen the steadfastness in the occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories.

The Arab countries which have concentrations [tajamu'at] of Palestinians should work in coordination with the PLO to provide favorable conditions to enable the PLO to mobilize the Palestinians using every means.

The delegations of Lebanon and Jordan have reservations on this section, and the Saudi delegation withheld giving an opinion until it confers with its government.

To enable the PLO to function inside occupied Palestine and to bolster all facilities to it.

The Lebanese delegation has reservations on this section.

The council stresses the continuation of the Arab nation's resistance to the two Camp David accords and to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty which isolated Egypt and restricted its sovereignty. It also stresses the aspiration of the Arab nation for the return of Egypt after it is rid of the two Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The council condemns the policy of the American administration which enables Israel, through military, economic and political support and backing and under the umbrella of the strategic alliance, to continue with its aggression and occupation, which threaten the pan-Arab survival of the Arab nation. The council stresses that, by continuing with this policy, the United States fundamentally conflicts with the interests of the Arab nation and its future.

To apply pressure on the countries which support Israel and which extend various kinds of assistance to it.

To endeavor to establish effective Arab solidarity to confront Zionism and imperialism and to liberate the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES SOLIDARITY RALLY IN BEIRUT

JN301935 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, at the international rally for solidarity with the Palestinian people at the UNESCO Palace in Beirut on the sixth anniversary of Land Day -- live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Glory to God who did take his servant for a journey by night from the sacred mosque to the farthest mosque, whose precincts we did bless, in order that we might show Him some of our signs: for He is the one who heareth and seeth all things. [Koranic verse]

Brothers; comrades in arms; friends and kinfolk in the Syrian Golan; Bani Ma'ruf; Oh kinfolk in the steadfast southern Lebanon [applause]; Oh kinfolk in Bint Jubayl [applause], in Marj 'Uyun, Majdal Shams and Mas'adah; Oh kinfolk in Galilee, the triangle, Haifa, Yafo, 'Asqalan, Negev, Rafah, Khan Yunis, the Gaza Strip, Hebron, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nabulus, Janin and in every spot of our occupied territories. You have converted the stones of our country into time bombs intimidating and defeating the enemy. [applause]

Yes, you converted the stones of my country into time bombs frightening this Zionist enemy and its supporter, U.S. imperialism. Oh stone on which my father prayed: The revolutionaries are saying: We will not sell you Oh stone, we will not sell you Oh stone; we will not leave; we will not leave, we will not leave. [applause]

Yes, I will not sell you, I will not sell you and I will not leave and will not leave. Yes, in the name of this pure blood, this blood which is shed in the name of those righteous martyrs, in the name of this people on the Golan, in southern Lebanon, in Galilee, in the West Bank, in the triangle, in Gaza and in Negev and in the name of this blood and this people I say that their blood will never become water. This should be understood by the entire world. [applause]

Yes brothers, our blood is neither water nor oil. Our blood is the salt of the land, this Arab land which will remain Arab, pure Arab. [applause]

I say this because I want to tell the entire Arab nation something said by Salah ad-Din: I do not want your prayers but your swords so you can fight with us in this advanced trench. I say this from Arab Lebanon, from Lebanon of Arabism, Lebanon the revolutionary, Lebanon that -- Brother George -- has opened its arms to us, Lebanon that has been generously giving, Lebanon that has given birth to Ma'ruf Sa'd, Hasan al-Mir, Bashir 'Ubayd and many other innocent martyrs who fell in defense of the Palestinian revolution. I say to Lebanon, to this great genuine Arab people, that you have embraced the Palestinian revolution with all its pains and thorns. You have endured with us. We are sharing the pains with this people, we are sharing the blood tax and sacrifices. Lebanon for us is just a path and not a homeland. [applause]

I tell these people that it is enough that they have harbored the Palestinian revolution. By harboring the Palestinian revoution these people are daily offering martyrs. Martyrs are falling as a result of the U.S. bombs which are being dropped by Zionist pilots. These daily explosions were a trademark for Begin when he detonated explosives and killed in the King David in Jerusalem. Today, it is the same method. He is sending these bombs and explosives as well as booby-trapped cars to harm the Palestinian people and Lebanese people. I tell these people: May God bless you because you are harboring the Palestinian revolution. [applause]

Brothers: Whatever we do, we cannot repay these people. I am certain these people, this noble lofty Arab country will return to its previous state, but an Arab, Arab, Arab. [applause] This country will return as a democratic country. It will return as a progressive, progressive, progressive, progressive country. [applause] Therefore, I tell these people to endure the hardship until our Arab nation wakes up and joins us in the marathon up to Qal'at ash-Shaqif. [applause]

I say this, brothers, because this trench is our fate. We are standing in this forward trench. Brothers and comrades in arms in the National Movement: You are not fighting for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies nor for a trade union position, and these were proposed to you. My brothers in the nationalist forces in Lebanon: Many things have been proposed to you, but you have chosen the difficult road. Only heroes, honorable and free people pursue this road. [applause]

Brothers, you know that when Philip Habib came to the area he did not meet with Shamir only or Sharon or Begin. He met with them at the operations room with the Israeli Army, the army which is an extension of U.S. imperialism in this region. They expected to launch their aggression a few days ago. We are expecting this aggression, as I said in 'Alayah. My brother Walid [Junblatt] and I said 'Alayah: You are welcome and is there anyone preventing you? [applause] You know one thing: Not everyone is easy prey. [applause] I say this so that you know that I know and Sharon knows, although he is trying to flex his muscles. Let him do so somewhere else and not here. [applause]

I say this because no one is preventing him. Let him come; he is welcome. They are waiting for him in Qal'at ash-Shaqif, Tyre, Al-Jurmuq, Ar-Rayhan and Hasbayya. They are waiting for him. [applause] The magnificent thing is that our kinfolk have one mind in the Golan and another in southern Lebanon and in occupied Palestine. Let him advance and a blow will be dealt to him. I say this, brothers, because in these serious circumstances, in this dark night and in this bad Arab time, the rays of hope emerged from our Arab people in our occupied territories. [applause] Dawn has risen in the occupied territories to save us and save this National Movement and the Palestinian revolution and to receive some of the blows which are being dealt to them. Dawn has risen to protect us from this Israeli intransigence. However, I tell Sharon, Begin and Shamir and all this military group: Your force is not yours. We know it is an imported force, a U.S. force moving on the instructions of the U.S. White House. These are the instructions according to which this force is moving. This was exposed at this particular time and by this splendid uprising. Children, women and men are advancing, giving their flesh to the Israeli tanks in the face of the Israeli bullets.

As they were advancing, I recalled that a few days ago Reagan made a big clamor about Walesa because he could not attend his son's baptism party. Here I ask him: Where are your words on human rights when the bullets are killing the children of Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Golan, Palestine and Lebanon? I ask him: What do you have to say? I want to ask him what he has to say. [applause] Those who talk about human rights have been touched because there was no baptism party; what about our children? Don't they count? Is the blood of our children cheap? Are we that cheap to the world? I pose this question to my Arab nation: Are we so cheap as to be humiliated?

I have the right to ask our Arab nation this question. I have the right to ask them how the steadfast people in the Golan, the steadfast people in southern Lebanon and the steadfast Palestinian people in occupied Palestine are living. I have the right to ask them this.

I, however, would like to recall a Koranic verse: Seest thou not how thy Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant (?did he not make their treacherous plan go astray?) and he sent against them flights of birds, striking them with stones of baked clay. Then did he make them like an empty field of stalks and straw, (of which the corn) has been eaten up. [Koranic verse]

Brothers, this is our land and I say this to our great people who surpassed all expectations: Once our people made the olive wood a holy wood when Christ was crucified on it. Now, our people make the stones holy stones by transforming them into time bombs. [applause]

I say this, my brothers: Despite all this I say that in this forward trench this alliance that exists between us and our brothers in Arab Lebanon, partiotic Lebanon, and, with our brothers in Syria, will remain cohesive until we liberate Jerusalem. Brothers, I know that this talk includes a challenge and that we are not fighting Israel. We are fighting world Zinism. We are fighting world imperialism led by the United States. However, a few months ago, despair prevailed and we were exhausted, as we were encircled, the Egyptian people, the people of 'Abd an-Nasir, whom I described once as a people who will not wait for long. [sentence as heard] I have always said that these people would settle their debts, that they are calm and quiet but once the cup overflows it will sweep away everything. This is the people who swept away As-Sadat, Camp David and all the agents. They will sweep away all the agents in the region. I say this to give examples of how much good there is in our Arab nation. This nation will triumph with its will.

Brothers, you know that the Lebanese shores are now besieged, that they are besieged upon Begin's orders and under the protection of the U.S. 6th Fleet. You know that they are making preparations. I tell them that we are waiting for them and they will be welcome. I say this with confidence because I know on whom I can count. I wager on these heroes of the 15 days during which they triumphed over the U.S.-Israeli war machine last July. I challenge them with these people inside our occupied homeland, these people who are changing the balance. They are not only changing the balance. Believe me they are not only changing the balance. I say this so that everyone may hear me. Believe me, this will not only change the balance, it will also change the political map in this region. I say all this so that Reagan, before Begin, will hear me. I say that there will be no peace, stability, security or solution in the Middle East region if the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, including our right to repatriation, to self-determination and to the establishment of our independent state, are overlooked. Begin, the eternal capital of our independent state will be eternal Jerusalem. [applause] Yes, its eternal capital will be Jerusalem. Eternal Jerusalem will be its capital no matter how long this takes. I say this, my brothers, because, my brother Jallul, [not further identified] the upheaval that is now taking place in our occupied land is similar to that which preceded the independence of Algeria in the wake of the first (?Evian) battle. History repeats itself in our Arab nation. Jabal an-Nar [Nabulus] is speaking to the Oures Mountains [in Algeria]. Our mountains and hills in ('Amil) and the Golan are speaking to the Oures Mountains. This must be understood by those near and far.

I say this and more than this. While waging this battle, this fierce battle, this difficult battle, our people do not stand alone. They are supported by all the world liberation movements. Our people are with the Salvadoran revolutionaries, and the free men of the Caribbean in Central America. Our people are also with the free men in South Africa, particularly in Namibia. I say this so that those near and far might hear me.

I say this because we do not just talk but tighten our belts to support these peoples who are struggling against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, racial discrimination, fascism and Nazism. Our people are now facing the organized Israeli terrorism and oppression which is being carried out at the orders of the White House. I say this so that those near and far may hear me. I tell them: Learn a lesson from As-Sadat. There are many like As-Sadat in the region. This Arab nation, however, will trample all the likes of As-Sadat who live among its ranks because the people will be the ones who will impose their will and the Palestinian gun will be the one that will draw the map in this Arab region in solidarity with this Lebanese gun.

I say this so to be heard by our kinfolks in Galilee, the Golan, Marj 'Uyun, the triangle, Haifa, Jaffo, Ashqelon, Negev, Gaza and the West Bank; to be heard by Bassam, Ibrahim and Karim as well as the other mayors. I tell all the people inside the occupied territories that the Arab nation is watching you because you represent the Arab nation's pride. Our hearts are with you as you teach this arrogant enemy a new lesson.

Brothers, after As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem and the signing of Camp David, the enemies thought that now they owned the entire region. They forgot that this region and this Arab nation are creators of glory and history. They forgot that this land is Arab and is ours. I say this to every child in Palestine. I kiss the innocent hands of every single child in Palestine. I bow my head in respect for every single man and woman in Palestine, in the Golan and in the south. I tell them: Brothers, our reunion is approaching, it is imminent. [applause]

Sharon says he wants to destroy the PLO inside the occupied territories. I say the following to Sharon: If you really want to finish off the PLO, then you have to finish off 4 million Palestinians and 150 million Arabs in order to finish off the PLO. [applause] I want to remind the enemy of our history and of our Arab nation. I want to remind them of what happened 2 days ago in As-Suwayda' when the Arab nation gathered around the body of the hero Sultan Pasha al-Atrash [applause] to underline one fact: that we are one people. This is our people. This is the people that create history. I say to Sharon that if he wants to liquidate us, let him try. As for the issues of autonomy or civil administration, we tell Sharon that the sole solution for us is to liberate this land. There is no other solution. [applause]

We are not alone, brothers. We are backed by all the free and honorable men in the world. We are backed by the democratic, progressive, free and honorable men in the nonaligned countries, in the Islamic countries and in the socialist countries, particularly the friendly Soviet Union. [applause] We have all these friends standing along with us. Therefore, we are strong because we are supported by these friends and because we are still sacrificing blood.

I hereby recall some lines of poetry that say that if the people want to live freely then they have to struggle. The people should realize that the night will soon end and the chains will soon break. Any people who do not love to climb to the tops of mountains will spend their whole lives down in the valleys. [applause]

I say this so I may be heard by my Arab nation. I tell my Arab nation that we still honor the vow, we will continue to fight inside our occupied territories. We will continue to fight sincerely. Every man and every woman will continue to fight so we can all draw the map of the region. It is revolution until victory.

KLIBI WARNS AGAINST 'FIFTH ARAB-ISRAELI WAR'

PM301351 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 18 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

['Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kafri report on interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Damascus: "In an Exclusive Interview With AL-BA'TH, Klibi Says Leader Al-Asad Has Reaffirmed His Strong Faith in Arab Action" -- date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has lauded the patriotic stands of leader Al-Asad. In an exclusive interview with AL-BA-TH he said: The results of my brief or rather lightning visit to Dasmascus are good. My visit was necessary. I have met with President Hafiz al-Asad and offered my congratulations on the 19th anniversary of the 8 March revolution. It was a good opportunity to discuss with his excellency current Arab developments and their relationship to international developments. President al-Asad reaffirmed his unwavering faith in the usefulness and importance of joint Arab action as well as his firm determination to contribute to everything that strengthens the joint Arab struggle and enhances and ensures the continuity of this struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Klibi added: Talks with President Hafiz al-Asad are, of course, very important because of his pan-Arab stands and because of Syria's role in the confrontation front and the responsibilities it shoulders. My discussions with his excellency covered the situation in Lebanon, the meetings of the Arab Follow-Up Committee and the work of the southern Lebanon committee in charge of drawing up a strategy. In this respect the president gave me his full support and encouragement.

In reply to a question about the date of the next meeting of the Follow-up Committee, the Arab League secretary general said: It is difficult to talk about or set a new date for the meeting because when it was decided to postpone the meeting no new date was set. We in the Arab League Secretariat are holding serious contacts with all the parties concerned with a view to setting a date acceptable to all. I believe the committee will meet soon.

On the Israeli threats, the increasing Zionist military concentrations and the possibility of a Zionist aggression, Klibi said: All the Arab states have adopted a firm stand regarding this possibility, especially the effective Arab states. Their position has been made very clear. Of course, there is a possibility of a Zionist aggression. We are taking precautions and we will as usual confront it very firmly. Under these circumstances we wish to address world public opinion, especially the peoples of the states which have special ties with Israel. We want them to use their influence to deter Israel because any aggressive operation in southern Lebanon will be met with a firm Arab stand and will lead -- it is not unlikely that it will -- to a fifth Arab-Israeli war. This is why I am sounding a warning about the consequences of such an attack. I appeal to everyone with responsibility for the defense of world peace and security to honor this responsibility very seriously and take precautions before something happens.

In reply to a question about the decision of the Political Committee of the Council of Europe to hold its next meeting in occupied Jerusalem, Klibi said that the decision was extremely surprising, whatever the justifications given. He added that the Arab states are concerned about this decision and the adverse effects it might have on relations between the Arabs and Europe, especially the Council of Europe. He also said: The Arabs have unanimously condemned the decision. It was this firm Arab position which prompted some members of this council to condemn the meeting. An official statement issued by the ministers concerned has condemned the meeting. So, this is not bad result. We will continue our efforts so that if the meeting is held it will be by a small minority. As I have said, we will adopt a firm stand against this and other such European attitudes. in other words, we will take firm measures to ensure positive results in this respect.

Chedli Klibi added: It must be noted that there is hardly any Arab presence in the various world arenas, including Europe. Where there is such a presence it is weak at all levels. We must say it frankly: We must compete with Zionism in all fields of contact with European organizations and parliaments to win them over to our side and make them understand Arab rights better.

Says Turmoil Threatens Mideast

NC291313 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Tunis, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said today recent turmoil on the Israeli-occupied West Bank was perhaps "the eve of events which could threaten equilibrium in the Middle East."

Arab League foreign ministers will hold a special meeting here tomorrow to discuss the West Bank, where Palestinians and Israeli authorities have clashed for the past month.

In an interview with AFP here, he said Arab foreign ministers felt "the Palestinian combat in the occupied territories is entering a new phase" and "we are all convinced this is the beginning of an uprising which could be general and last a long time."

"Events can no longer be stopped" and "one must become aware of this in Europe and in America", Mr Klibi said.

The Secretary General said he appealed to the European Summit in Brussels to do something "rapidly" since "no one can tell how a popular movement will grow" and "we are convinced (the Summit) can contribute to a settlement acceptable to everyone".

He said it would be a mistake to "minimize the dangers, to minimize the mobilization taking place among Arab masses."

He said the Arab foreign ministers meeting would decide on "moral aid so that those who fight against the Israelis know the entire Arab world is behind them, and material aid since firm, durable and meaningful support must be given to them from all the Arab people."

"It is not possible for Arab states to stay quiet while severe repression is keeping the occupied territories down," Mr Klibi said.

"How far the solidarity of Arab countries with the Palestinian struggle will go, no one can say. But above all no one can say (this support) will not have its consequences," Mr Klibi added.

He also said he would be greeting representatives from ten European countries here today to ask Europe "to take an active position faced with the Palestinian drama and not only to say what is right but to contribute to beginning a just, durable and overall peace process which would lead to order and stability in this region of the world."

SALAH KHALAF TO INTERVENE IN YEMENI CLASHES

NC301525 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Mar (AFP) -- Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], an executive member of Fatah, the principal movement within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, is to go to North Yemen within the next 24 hours to try to put an end to clashes between guerrillas of the South Yemen-backed National Democratic Front and government forces, a well-informed Palestinian source said here today.

The source said there had been a dramatic increase in fighting and there were fears that it could develop into an armed confrontation between the two Yemens. The sources added that South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani had postponed a planned visit to the Soviet Union because of the deteriorating situation.

(Meanwhile in Riyadh, Palestinian forces Commander Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] said officers of the Palestinian Liberation Army were continuing to monitor the shaky ceasefire in North Yemen. The ceasefire -- the 41st since November last year -- was introduced to allow for reconciliation moves between the two Yemens.) (Abu Jihad, who was winding up an official visit to Saudi Arabia, told AFP that PLO observers had been in North Yemen since early this year, at the request of both sides. They were continuing their mission, he added.)

CHATTI: IRAQ, IRAN NOT RESPONDING TO MEDIATION

LD291222 Kuwait KUNA in English 1059 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Mar (KUNA) -- Iran and Iraq had not responded positively to the efforts exerted by the Islamic Conference Organisation [ICO] towards the outbreak of the war before it began, the ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti said Monday.

In a statement to AS-SIYASAH newspaper, the ICO secretary general said he had interfered to prevent the outbreak of the war, but the two sides did not positively respond and the war began.

The Islamic Good-Will Commission visited both Baghdad and Tehran shortly after the war broke out and told both sides that if the war was prolonged it would become more difficult to put an end to it.

He added that Iran showed great obstinacy towards the efforts exerted to convince it to attend the Mecca Islamic summit held last year and accepted to attend just if the Iraqi delegation did not show up or if the summit was divided into two stages, one attended by Iraq and the other by Iran.

Chatti described the conflict between Iraq and Iran as ideological and said Iran insists that Iraq should withdraw its troops from the Iranian territories before any negotiations between the two countries are held, while Iraq does not reject the Iranian proposal on one condition that it receive guarantee from the commission for the settlement of the border dispute between the two countries.

As for the problem of determining the side which began the war, Chatti said there is a difference of views between the two countries as Iraq has recently proposed the formation of a committee for that purpose while Iran wants that committee to be entrusted with condemning the aggressor.

The Islamic official expressed belief that it is difficult for any of the two sides to achieve a decisive victory in the battlefield and said: "We also do not wish to see any side winning over the other," but what we want is to put an end to the 19-month-old war.

Chatti disclosed that the two sides had recently asked the ICO to continue its mediation efforts despite the wide gap between them.

As for the three billion dollars aid by the Arab Gulf states for the Islamic countries as decided by the ICO Mecca summit, Chatti said Saudi Arabia had decided to participate by one billion dollars while Kuwait had allocated 500 million dollars for that purpose but nothing further had been decided by the other states.

Chatti said that the summit did not specify the means for distributing the aid or how it should be collected but contacts are being held now to implement that plan.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTER ON PRODUCTION, NEW PROJECTS

LD280908 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 28 Mar (KUNA) -- In a television interview here last night, Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah warned international oil companies against trying to pressure one of the OPEC member states, namely Nigeria, into reducing its price of oil, now at $34 a barrel, by temporarily refusing to buy it.

He told "The Gulf Today" program that the OPEC countries "will apply collective sanctions" against such companies.

In the interview, a summary of which was published today by the Kuwaiti press, Shaykh as-Sabah said the decision made by the OPEC oil ministers at an emergency meeting in Vienna earlier this month to reduce the organization's output to 18 million barrels per day "aims at forcing the industrial states to draw 2.5 million barrels of their huge stock so that by June this stock will reach its normal level; that is, it will be sufficient for 75 to 80 days instead of the present 115 days."

The Kuwaiti oil affairs minister stressed: "The most important thing at this critical stage is to maintain OPEC unity." He expects the price of oil "to be frozen" at its present level for 1 or 2 years. He said Kuwait, through its own companies or with the cooperation of other companies, is capable of producing oil in the United States, Canada and the North Sea at the rate of 40,000 barrels per day. He added "that Kuwait is also involved in oil exploration projects in Morocco, the Sudan, the Congo, Tanzania, Egypt, the Sultanate of Oman and Turkey. We shall enter projects in other areas, such as Indonesia and Australia."

Shaykh as-Sabah disclosed that Kuwait has obtained a concession to explore for oil in China. He said such measures "give Kuwait flexibility because it is able to sell oil from a number of places and is not in a situation where it has only one source of oil and sells it from that one place."

The oil affairs minister said, "Four billion dollars will be invested in our new refineries, which will turn unwanted heavy oil into an easily marketed light oil." He added that despite an enormous investment, the return will be more than 25 percent. He also disclosed new plans to build a large petrochemical complex in the Al-Ahmadi ash-Shu'aybah region "to produce more advanced products for the textiles, plastics and nylon industries." He said this requires an additional $1 billion investment.

Shaykh as-Sabah said the top level of Kuwaiti production during the next 3 months will be 800,000 barrels per day, "and this gives us an estimated income of 2.6 billion Kuwaiti dinars" -- about $9.1 billion.

AL-WATAN RAPS PRO-U.S. STANCE OF SAUDI PAPER

PM300849 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 28 Mar 82 p 24

[Muhammad Musa'id as-Salih article: "AL-JAZIRAH's opinion"]

[Text] I do not believe that there is one single Arab who sympathizes with the U.S. anti-Arab policy. I do not think that there is one citizen who so much as hopes for U.S. support for justice, let alone for the Arabs. Most Arab regimes sympathize with the United States for obvious reasons, but they are certainly against the aspirations and interests of the Arab people.

Such is the attitude of the Arab regime, but the strange thing is that the Saudi Paper AL-JAZIRAH has come up with the strange view that the U.S. position denotes sympathy with the Palestinian leaders in the West Bank, and it says that the Arabs should therefore exploit this position.

The truth is that the U.S. anti-Arab policy needs no further proving after it has been a daily reality for the last 30 years. We need only remind AL-JAZIRAH's publishers that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig refused to receive the Arab ambassadors in Washington who wanted to hand him a note about the Palestinian rising in the West Bank. We hope that AL-JAZIRAH will not now present a new interpretation of Haig's attitude -- for who knows, anything can be interpreted in the U.S. favor. God supports good intentions.

ACTING MINISTER RECEIVED CZECH, SFRY OFFICIALS

LD302304 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister for cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, today met with the Czechoslovak deputy premier for external affairs [title as heard, name indistinct] who is currently visiting the country. KUNA reported that bilateral relations between the two countries and ways of bolstering and consolidating them in various fields as well as a number of issues of mutual concern were discussed during the meeting. 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn also met with Yugoslav Minister of Finance Petar Kostic. Bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RECEIVES IRANIAN ENVOY

GF271130 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Dr Tariq Razzuqi, director of the Legal Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, received Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, the Iranian ambassador in Kuwait, at 1000 yesterday. During the meeting bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, a number of issues of mutual interest and the necessary arrangements for the exchange of visits by families of Iraqi and Iranian POW's were discussed.

QATAR

ELF-PLF OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GULF TOUR, GULF AID

GF301955 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 28 Mar 82 p 2

[Interview granted by Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, ELF-PLF, to Babakir 'Isa, AR-RAYAH correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the purpose of your current Gulf visit and what are the results of political contacts you have made with Gulf leaders?

Answer: My current tour includes the GCC countries and my main goal is to ask these countries to adopt the Eritrean cause at the next UN session and to work deplomatically and politically with the friendly countries in support of the Eritrean cause at the United Nations. We consider the Gulf countries to be involved in this matter because the conflict taking place in the Red Sea and Horn of Africa region has international dimensions which could place this region under the domination of certain superpowers. Specifically, the Soviet Union, by supporting the recent Aden agreement, is striving to make this bloc [Pdry, Libya, and Ethiopia] a base for expansion in the region.

Another purpose of my visit is to explain the recent military developments and results of the sixth military campaign which Ethiopia has called "Red Star," to describe the great human losses this campaign has inflicted on civilians, and to request material and moral support from these countries.

Question: What is Qatar's stand and the Gulf stand in general on the Eritrean cause?

Answer: As I said, the Arab Gulf countries are offering financial and humanitarian subsidies to the Eritrean people, revolution and refugees. Qatar has been continuously offering financial and material aid since we first established contact in 1966. Hence, you note that our relationship dates back more than 15 years. In addition, Qatar offers scholarships to Eritrean students and we currently have Eritrean students in all levels of school.

We get similar support from the UAE, and the Eritrean revolution's relationship with Saudi Arabia dates back to 1960 when the Eritrean Liberation Front was founded. Saudi Arabia was the first Arab country to offer financial support to the young front. Since that time, Saudi Arabia has provided unceasing support to the front. Saudi Arabia has provided residence and employment to an Eritrean community of 80,000.

In addition to the scholarship students, several thousand Eritrean children residing with their parents attend government schools in Saudi Arabia. The same goes for Kuwait, which conducted the first contribution campaign for us in 1966. Furthermore, we must mention Bahrain's contribution of some financial and material subsidies, as well as contributions from its people.

We, in turn, thank the peoples and governments of the fraternal countries for their moral and material support for our just struggle for national independence and for their financial and political support.

Question: What is requested within the framework of the Arab League?

Answer: We hope the GCC countries will raise the problem resulting from the anti-Eritrean revolution and anti-Somali Aden alliance on the basis that the Arab League does not allow the alliance of an Arab country with a non-Arab country against an Arab country, provided everyone aims at rectifying erroneous stands, because we do not understand how an Arab soldier from the PDRY, which is closer to us in kinship, heritage and culture, can fight his Eritrean brother for the sake of an army that has no bonds with him!

UAE

MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON 'SURPRISE VISIT'

LD311300 Kuwait KUNA in English 1235 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar (KUNA) -- UAE Interior Minister Shaykh Mubarak ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan arrived in Moscow Wednesday on a surprise visit.

An official in the ranking delegation accompanying the minister told KUNA, "The minister's visit is private and for medical treatment."

This is the first time that an official delegation from the UAE has visited the Soviet Union. The two countries maintain no diplomatic relations.

PDRY

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR TREASON

EA301636 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The republic's public prosecutor made his final submission to the Supreme Court at its session this morning in the case of the sabotage gang. In his submission he demanded the death penalty for the 13 accused who are being tried before the court.

In his submission today, the public prosecutor explained that the crimes for which the accused were arraigned under Articles 106 and 109 of the penal code are regarded as treason. He emphasized before the court the gravity of the crime which members of the gang planned to carry out, namely the destruction of vital economic installations in Democratic Yemen. He said this crime cannot be viewed in isolation from the acts of imperialism and its reactionary tools; that is, conspiracies and interferences in the affairs of progressive states, (?particularly) Democratic Yeman.

The court adjourned at noon today. It will listen to the remaining submissions tomorrow.

YAR

PLO OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN291500 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Palestine National Council member Shafiq al-Hut today left San'a' following a visit to the republic. During the visit he conveyed a verbal message to Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother, PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, Brother Al-Hut expressed pleasure with the visit and described it as positive. During the visit he was acquainted with several economic and social achievements which call for happiness and joy, and which the Yemeni revolution achieved on the way to development and progress in various fields.

Al-Hut added that the visit enabled him to get acquainted with the brother officials, the political leadership and, above all, the brother president and commander with whom he had the honor of a positive meeting. During the meeting, Al-Hut and his delegation heard the president's views on the different situations in the Arab world. Al-Hut added that he sensed from the brother president his great interest in the central Arab issue -- the Palestinian issue. He said that he briefed the brother president on the development of events in occupied Arab territories and the position of the PLO in general.

In conclusion, Al-Hut expressed his gratitude and that of his delegation for the brotherly feelings and the backing which he sensed for the Palestinian Arab people.

'ALI TO REVIEW PEACE PROCESS AT 31 MAR MEETING

NC301606 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that he will submit to President Husni Mubarak, during his meeting with the political group tomorrow, a comprehensive review of everything connected with the peace process and recent Egyptian diplomatic contacts with various states. He will also brief the president on the results of the visits which Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali paid to Guinea and Senegal and on Egypt's role in safeguarding the OAU's structure and unity.

Regarding his meeting today with Alfred Atherton, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, 'Ali said that the discussions dealt with the stepping up of the peace process, the autonomy discussions, various venue options for these discussions and methods of giving momentum to the negotiations.

'Ali said he will meet with Israel's Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason today to suggest a meeting of the higher committee for the withdrawal in Cairo in the middle of next week.

'ALI INVITES SHARON TO CAIRO, BRIEFS U.S. ENVOY

NC302142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai will be completed on schedule in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He said Egypt will advance to its border in accordance with the treaty. He said that if the current problems are not solved before the final withdrawal deadline, Egypt would resort to the provisions of Article seven which calls for arbitration for resolving disputes.

He added he will convey to the Israeli ambassador in Cairo this evening a message for Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon containing his invitation to visit Cairo to discuss pending matters related to the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. He added that today he discussed with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo subjects related to the autonomy talks. How to give momentum to these talks, and alternative venues and methods of holding them.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also briefed the U.S. ambassador in Cairo on Egypt's stand with regard to Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai.

MUBARAK TO MEET AFRICAN LEADERS ON OAU ISSUES

NC310746 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 31 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM reports that President Husni Mubarak will begin a series of meetings with a number of African heads of state within the framework of efforts to draw up an integral strategy in our relations with the African states, to try to achieve African reconciliation and to strengthen Egypt's relations with the Nile Valley states.

The paper also reports that contacts are currently underway to decide the date and venue of a meeting between President Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC302114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) -- Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street arrived in Cairo tonight for a 5-day visit to Egypt as part of a tour that took him to Israel and will take him to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Australian minister was welcomed on arrival by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will receive the Australian foreign minister during his visit.

The official discussions between the Egyptian side, led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and the Australian delegation, headed by Anthony Street, will begin at noon tomorrow in the presence of the members of both delegations.

A review will be made of international issues of interest to both countries with emphasis on the situation in the Middle East, the peace process, the multinational peacekeeping force, in which Australia participates, and the status of the autonomy negotiations.

The Australian guest will also meet with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Abu Ghazalah.

The Australian foreign minister affirmed on his arrival that he will convey to President Mubarak Australia's full support for his efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. Anthony Street expressed his happiness at visiting Egypt, praised relations between the tow countries and expressed the hope that they will grow.

During his stay in Egypt, Street will visit Luxor, Aswan and Marsa Matruh where Australia participates in agricultural projects in Baqqush near Al-'Alamayn. He will also visit the Australian group participating in the multinational force in the Sinai.

MUBARAK COMPLETES NDP PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TALKS

NC301752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GTM 30 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with the members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in both the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council who represent the Governorates of Alexandria, Al-Buhayrah, Al-Gharbiyah, Al-Munufiyah and Al-Qalyubiyah, thus ending the series of weekly meetings which his excellency has held with the NDP members of both houses, governors and the governorates secretaries in the past 4 weeks.

The meeting, which was held at the Central Department for General Mobilization and Statistics, was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, NDP Deputy Leader for Foreign Affairs Dr Mustafa Khalil, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Minister for the Affairs of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime ministers, ministers, party leaders and the governors.

Following the 4 and 1/2 hour meeting [as received], Fikri Makram 'Ubayd said this was the last in the series of meetings which the president has held with members of the NDP parliamentary group and the method chosen to meet with the group's members in several sessions instead of one session has been successful in that it provided an opportunity for full discussions.

'Ubayd added the president opened the discussion at today's meeting. He listened to everything that was said and answered all queries and clarifications in a simple way. Regarding Egyptian-Israeli relations, President Mubarak stressed that there were no obstacles in the way of the complete [Israeli] withdrawal [from the Sinai] and the evacuation celebration will be minimal to save expense and avoid extravagance.

Regarding Arab relations, 'Ubayd said President Mubarak explained that we are committed to our policy of not [verbally] attacking any fraternal Arab state, not even if we are attacked. The president emphasized that we will continue this policy and we will not change it. He stressed that love exists between us and the Arab peoples.

Regarding Egypt's relations with Sudan, the president affirmed that Sudan is part of our entity and we do not hesitate to extend any kind of technical aid or expertise to it. The president said a food security delegation visited Sudan recently and achieved good results such as the establishment of a joint Egyptian-Sudanese Bank and Sudanese national companies with the aid of the joint expertise of Egyptians and Sudanese.

Concerning relations with the United States, 'Ubayd said the president explained that there are some biased people who wish to sour Egyptian-American relations. They base their action on the fact that some Soviet experts have been summoned back to Egypt to complete the technical work which they started some time ago and on certain words reiterated in some articles. The president stressed that it must be clear that we are a nonaligned state, that we have good relations with the Eastern and Western states and that we are very eager to maintain our distinctive relations with the United States. This springs from our principles and interests. The Americans provide us with economic aid and arms through easy long-term loans. We must not forget this.

In regard to the armed forces expenses after the [Israeli] withdrawal, the president explained that we will be committing a crime against our people and ourselves if we reduce military preparedness or armed forces expenditure. This country will know no safety or security without our armed forces, which protect our constitutional institutions, freedom, democracy and people. The armed forces must be preserved.

Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif said following President Husni Mubarak's meeting with the members of the parliamentary group today that the president opened the meeting by saying that the purpose of these meetings has been to find a common ground for national action on the party, parliament and executive levels, so that we can evaluate this action during each stage and define together our move in the next period.

Regarding Egypt's foreign policy, ash-Sharif said the president declared that the Israeli withdrawal is being implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the commitment of both countries to these provisions. We will celebrate the raising of the Egyptian flag over the Sinai on 25 April.

Ash-Sharif said President Mubarak will deliver a political speech at a joint session of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council on 26 April. His excellency will also meet with the labor leaders on Labor Day, 1 May. This meeting will take place at the celebrations hall at the headquarters of the Egyptian Workers Federation. Ash-Sharif added that President Mubarak stressed that Egypt is a part of the Arab nation, that relations among the Arab peoples are everlasting and that Egypt has strong and special relations with Sudan, Oman and Somalia. The president reiterated his instructions to stop the information campaigns against Arab states.

Ash-Sharif said President Mubarak answered a question on the Palestinian issue saying: Egypt's stand on the Palestinian question has been always clear. Our efforts regarding the autonomy issue need not be stressed and we will continue them. Egypt has been shouldering its responsibility toward the Palestinian question since the beginning. What is clear now is that Egypt's role is the only positive role.

Ash-Sharif said further that President Mubarak spoke about the Iraqi-Iranian war, explaining that Egypt does not approve of this war or its continuation under any circumstances and that if Egypt were to define its stand, then it would be on the side of Iraq, it being an Arab state.

Ash-Sharif said that members of the NDP parliamentary group raised many questions about internal policy and the president answered that some papers abroad are trying to cast doubt on our policy, hoping to cast doubt on Egypt's international relations or on the method followed to reform the economic course so as to influence the flow of capital. We must be aware, and so must the sons of Egypt abroad be aware of these attempts.

Ash-Sharif said that President Mubarak explained it is our duty to confront the main problems affecting the majority of the people and that we must not divert our attention to peripheral issues. Replying to a question on the budget deficit, the president declared: We have a deficit and we have loans and debts. This is a practice followed by the developing states and even the rich states to achieve development and improve services for their people. This should be countered by ideal investment and increases in production to realize larger revenues that would enable the repayment of the loans and provide a surplus for greater development.

Concerning our armed forces, the president said there will be no reduction in the military expenditure. He emphasized that the armed forces are the shield guarding our safety and security and their strength protects every political decision and Egypt's achievements, mainly freedom and democracy. Answering a question on the parties, the president said: We in Egypt have full freedom to express an opinion and discuss anything, but this should not be done because of a mere fancy to settle personal accounts, incite others or indulge in falsehoods, but to seek accuracy. We will not cover up an error or a deviation but will always resort to the law to deal with them.

Ash-Sharif said President Mubarak stressed that the Egyptian Constitution is the mainstay of stability and that it is an inopportune time to amend the Constitution or abolish some laws. He added that the president stressed that the Constitution will not be touched and the emergency law will be only invoked for security purposes and nothing else. The president said Egypt's Constitution is based on and stems from the principles of the 23 July Revolution. We all are the sons of this revolution, the march of which is continuing. It is the property of the sons of the people of Egypt.

As to the economic conference, the president said the committees stemming from the economic conference will recommend options and alternatives which will be discussed by all the parties and then referred to the government to draw up its short and long-term policies in accordance with its constitutional responsibilities.

Ash-Sharif said that in answering a question about the population problem in Egypt, President Mubarak pointed out that the rate of the population's growth does not conform with the rate of development and that the conference on the "Future Egypt" will discuss in detail the dimensions and aspects of this problem.

On providing energy for the projects in the governorates, the president stressed that the government should commit itself to the allocation of investments for the energy projects which the Ministry of Electricity will implement.

The president said the formation of the NDP organizations will be completed in May. The president explained that what governs the projects plan in Egypt are feasibility studies, experienced people's opinions and the plan's priorities, not individual decisions or efforts. The president said: Let my call to you in your capacity as a National Democratic Party and to all the parties be clear: All of us are Egyptians and the aims of the national action should be geared toward the confrontation of the people's real problems.

Asked about transgressions on the state's lands, the president said: There is no discrimination in the application of the law and we will not permit the exploitation of influence or usurpation.

SADDAM HUSAYN SENDS MESSAGE TO IV ARMY CORP

JN301221 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 30 Mar 82

["Text" of message from President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Saddam Husayn to commander of the IV Army Corps 29 March]

[Text] From the commander in chief of the armed forces to the IV Army Corps:

Brother fighters in the IV Army Corps and its formations: You know that we were compelled to fight the Iranian enemy and continued to do so until now, because we in Iraq had to fight the enemy which attacked us before, on 4 September 1980, with the aim of demolishing our secure towns. This enemy prevented us from freely choosing our way of life and put us in the position of slaves and subservients to the Tehran rulers. However, when the war broke out on a large scale and our army and people fought valiantly, we did not forget our national and humanitarian responsibility to declare our desire for peace. But the enemy rejected and continued to reject this desire. Therefore, we had to fight and to confront designs by means of steadfastness and sacrifice. Every time the rulers of Tehran raise their heads from the mud of defeat they start shouting, making expansionist calls and expressing their real intentions -- racism, expansionism, intransigence and rancor.

Despite the fact that their army is still far from Iraqi land in this sector as well as in other sectors, Khamene'i said that when they reach the Iraqi borders they will not cross them because they do not wish to occupy parts of Iraq. He, forgets, however, and tried to make world public opinion forget that when they had the opportunity they occupied Zayn al-Qaws and Sayf Sa'd. They used these as a starting point to commit aggression against our cities and showered them with their artillery fire on and after 4 September 1980. Khamene'i also forgot that their artillery shelled Basra, which is densely populated, before 22 September 1980 and even when our army was stationed in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. We used Al-Muhammarah as a buffer to prevent the enemy from destroying Basra with its artillery. Khamene'i forgot or pretends to forget that whenever shells of the 175-mm guns were made available to them by their Zionist allies they showered Basra with them and killed women, children and the elderly.

Khamene'i tried to wear the skin of the goat but he soon demonstrated the teeth of the wolf when he added that there is no border between the Iraqi and Iranian nations. Hence, my brothers, Khamene'i meant to attach Iraq to Persia as a small village. He does not covet part of Iraq because he covets all Iraq. He does not want to subjugate part of Iraq because he wants to subjugate all of Iraq and the Iraqi people. This is the mentality of the Persian rulers and this is how they deal with us although our army for more than 1 and 1/2 years managed to check their aggression, to return their swords to their chests and to make them bleed on their own land, on which the Iraqi Army is stationed. What would their designs and statements be should they, God forbid, manage to weaken the Iraqi Army's will to fight and to enter our cities and towns.

Let them be ashamed. Let all those who dream of humiliating the Iraqi people be ashamed. Let them know that the Iraqi people and army have expelled forever all weakness and have chosen the path of pride and glory, the land of freedom. They are now showing unanimous courage and valiance because they have discovered the road to might and have experienced real feelings of happiness under the revolution. The Iraqis have rid themselves of fear and hesitation. They have revived their glorious history and the history of their nation. They have colored their history with a new life that is now shining in their eyes and in the eyes of their children. As they do so, they recall the days when they were the foreigners' slaves. They remember the days when they were humiliated.

They were more dead than alive. Even the ruler in those days was a slave to the foreigners in one way or another.

The time has gone forever when the Iraqis are slaves to foreigners, including some of our neighbors like the Persians and others who came from far away to occupy our country. The days have passed when foreigners used to come to our country and claimed sovereignty over it, when they used to behave as if they were the owners of the land while enslaving the real citizens in their homes and towns.

We have learned from our ancestors, particularly from our great grandfather Al-Husayn, may God bless his soul, that once courage is planted firmly in the conscience of people and once it is entrenched deep inside, then it enlightens the path before the believers and raises hope in their souls.

Today this kind of courage is shining inside the hearts and souls of Iraqi fighters and Iraqi people. That is why they never get tired of making sacrifices as long as they fight for the sake of right. They know that God is with them. Today, our great grandfather, the father of all martyrs, Al-Husayn, may God's peace be upon him, stands as a lofty symbol of heroism, glory and firmness in defending right. This is the vow of the Iraqis and the Iraqi Army.

It became clear to our grandfather Al-Husayn that he was facing the enemy's huge army with few men. He was sure that the enemy's army would triumph and he became afraid that history, the kinfolk and those malicious ones would not be fair to him if he pulled back. Yet, his soul enlightened his way and gave birth to willingness to give and to sacrifice. He moved forward to fight and continued to fight until he fell as a martyr. He prefered to gain the glories of heaven rather than the glories of earth. Since then we have considered this a symbol for all believers and fighters.

Now, 1300 years after his martyrdom, Al-Husayn remains a symbol for us. We, his grandsons, are proud to be connected with him, we are proud to be tied to him in soul and blood. The army and the people are one and they fight to defend right, justice and the holy land of Iraq which harbors the remains of our grandfather 'Ali, may God brighten his face.

Why should we not be optimistic over victory and why should we not work to perpetuate its factors and requisites? We know that our history, our land, our people and our nation only expect us all to fight until the aggressors return to their senses, stop the war, relinquish their sick dreams and ambitions against Iraq and the Arab nation, respect our sovereignty and the right to choose our path of life in the same manner as we respect their rights to live on their land and to relinquish their aggression and intrigues which prevent or hinder others, including Iraq's people, from living on their land free and in dignity. We will realize this objective, God willing, our enemies will only meet disappointment and losses, God willing.

Brethren: The reorganization of our defenses backward, as is the case when they are reorganized forward, whenever this is deemed better, does not conflict with these principles and with the principle of persistence in fighting whenever this is deemed necessary. Therefore, we chose and will choose the land on which to stand, whether inside their territory or on the border if this guarantees us, through objective calculations, a better military situation to defend our land and prevent the enemy from advancing into it. Among the basic methods to defend our land and people against the Tehran rulers' aggression and ambitions, which we must always take into consideration, is to work for the destruction of the military war machine of the aggressor's army as long as fighting and aggression continue because the destruction of the enemy's main weapons, equipment and trained forces will put the enemy in a position from which it cannot achieve a deep penetration into the Iraqi territories or directly threaten our cities, regardless of its evil aggressive intentions even if it continues the war in the conceivable future. You have done much of this during the past 1 and 1/2 years and during the recent battle in the Shush and Dezful sectors.

Therefore, brothers, we at the General Command have decided to reorganize your defensive positions to the rear after your strong blows absorbed the impact of the enemy offensive, destroyed its strength and imposed a military situation which stopped its attack on our heroic army in this operations theater. The Iraqi character has been strengthened and has begun to exercise its national and pan-Arab duties in a manner and for objectives admired by the Arabs, thus becoming an example to be followed in the Arab struggle to choose the right path in life. That's why all the enemies of your revolution and your nation are vying with one another against you and are supporting the Iranian aggression. Some may wonder why the Khomeyni regime chose to clash with us despite the fact that it is still a new regime and needs peace in its relations with its neighbors, particularly with Iraq. Brothers, this is so because Iraq has risen and has chosen the right course and has become a model to the nation. That's why all the nation's enemies are happy for the Iranian rulers when we have a battle and when we reorganize our defensive positions or retreat to the rear, despite the fact that the Iranian rulers sustain very heavy losses and despite the fact that they continue to fight inside their territory and that five big Iranian cities are still under our army's control and other cities are within the range of our artillery. Despite all this, the nation's enemies and the Tehran rulers will try to depict the decision to reorganize our defense positions as some sort of weakness in our will to fight. We must be alert to this and to their methods so as to prevent them from inflicting harm to or causing a disruption in the Iraqi character which has overcome weakness and impatience.

The enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation try to portray Iran as a small country in area and population, and with a weak army and economy, so that when we repulse its aggression and triumph they do not consider this as outstanding or noteworthy. But, when the Iranian enemy counterattacks, even with more losses than can be borne by any responsible leadership, it is portrayed as a great victory by a small and weak side over a country which is superior in the material factors of war. Yet, the opposite is true. It is Iraq which is smaller in area and population, but, thanks to God and to your living spirit, Iraq is stronger despite the imbalance in material power between it and the enemy. Some Arab leaders have responded to the new situation in Iraq. They considered it a positive development and encouraged it, because it gives them the feeling of strength and might. Other leaders have fought it, because they are so corrupt and degenerate that they can no longer share the feeling of determination and well-being.

Iraq's courageous stand in the war is bound to have a psychological and cultural effect on the Arab character and on our rights to Palestine, regardless of whether we regain all or part of these rights by war or political means in the foreseeable or distant future. Israel and those behind it, including the world Zionist forces and anti-Arab forces, are now fully aware that the temporary weakness and submissiveness of the Arab nation will not continue indefinitely. They are also fully aware that the Arab nation can come up with surprises and that any other Arab country can be like Iraq. The situation in Iraq has not evolved out of a vacuum but has been created to complement the great heritage of the Arab nation.

When historical factors of nobility, open-mindedness, creativity and sacrifice in the Arab character become available in other Arab countries as they are now in Iraq, they will form a common bridge. The Arab character will take its true form in the fields of construction and war. This is why we find all the enemies today fighting Iraq, which is the center, the springboard of action and the symbol of steadfastness, honor and pride in the character of the Arab nation. Today these are Arab rulers ranging between onlookers and hostile as well as supporting enemies. We also find other leaders supporting Iraq, because Iraq has shown them the road they had hoped for and aspired to. Iraq also helped them adopt this or that stand geared by the factors of good and power they had in their souls and conscience. Iraq did this without haughtiness or designs of interfering in their affairs. However, Iraq's experience and the Iraqis' stand of honor against the aggressors enjoy the admiration and pride of all the Arab nation's sons. Despite the state of evil and its forms resulting from the Iranian revolution or those who sided with the Iranian enemy, such as Arab traitors, the Arab conscience continued to expand and beef up pan-Arabism in support of Iraq and the people of Iran.

Some Arab rulers are trying to spread humiliation and mistrust among their citizens. They are separating the people from the army. The Iraqi people's leadership is living among the people, among the army. The people live in the hearts and eyes of their leaders. The problem of some Arab rulers is that they do not behave like Iraqi leaders. Some Arab rulers, whether they supported the Tehran rulers openly or they do not wish us to achieve victory, realize that our bright combat image reminds them of their ugly and weak image and of their yielding to humiliation and occupation.

Brothers, the enemies want to punish and terrorize Iraq so it will not defend the Arab nation's rights. They are planning for Iraq to pay dearly if it wants to defend itself. Otherwise, how can we explain this unjustified aggression? How can we explain the Tehran rulers' refusal to respond to the appeals of peace after more than 18 months of aggression? How can they do that although Iraq has repeatedly announced that it has no intention whatever of humiliating the Iranian people or army and that it has no ambitions in Iranian territories? How can they do that although we occupy parts of their land and despite their unjustified heavy losses?

This is one of the reasons which causes certain powers to continue to instigate the evil forces in Iran and encourage them to go further with their aggression, hoping to achieve their vicious and aggressive objectives in Iraq.

What is most important there is that the new Iraqi character will not be shaken. This new character constitutes new ground for glory, pride, happiness and prosperity. This new character must not be conquered. This new character must not yield or weaken, whether in the hearts of our people or army. We must not weaken and we must fight when there is a real just reason for fighting. I am sure that this character will continue with the help of God and the sons of our great people and bold army.

Your grandfathers triumphed in the first battle of Al-Qadisiyah although their war was not easy and although it witnessed ups and downs. Your grandfathers triumphed because they forced the magi to extinguish their fires and to declare their faith in Islam. They forced them to relinquish their aggressive, expansionist and magi desires in the land of Iraq and the Arab nation. You, brothers, were and will continue to be victorious, God willing, despite all the implications of this long front which extends for more than 1000 km and although you are facing the most sophisticated weapons and military equipment.

Thus, you are victorious and you will remain so as long as you prevent the aggressors from achieving their objectives of expansion, aggression and their attempts to link Iraq to the land of Persia, to stifle the new Iraqi character and the will for combat in the hearts and consciences of the fighter sons of this people and as long as the civilized construction process and its results continue to escalate and remain rooted in the Iraqi individual's spirit and govern his efforts. By all this, you will be safeguarding Iraq and closing the gap of science and civilization in Iraq's favor when compared with the current and future situation in Iran after the backward and suspect rulers in Tehran and Qom placed Iran on this road which will block all civilized, scientific and religious progress. Thus, you will be protecting Iraq from the scorpions which appear from the land of Persia from time to time and covet the civilized and humanitarian structure in beloved Iraq. Were the Persians not the ones who had destroyed the city of (Al-Hudar) and before it the Babylonian civilization? They have been assisted through the ages by the Zionist Jews, as is the case today.

The pure and precious blood sacrificed by our noble martyrs in our holy battle is the necessary ransom to repulse the aggression and keep Iraq's banner flying high and dear. It is also the indispensible ransom since there were no other means to defend Iraq against the designs in the long run, whether these designs come from Iran or from any other side. Our martyrs' blood is the holy water necessary to plant and water the seeds of good and dignity in the Iraqi and Arab personality against which so many have worked. Our martyrs' blood has managed to clean the factors of weakness, disappointment and retreat, as well as the pessimistic visualizations.

Thus, the martyrs are better than we. They have gained the blessings of God almighty and secured a bright place in heaven and honor and dignity for their families. Our martyrs gave their lives for the sake of others' dignity and glory. Martyrdom can be necessary for the sake of defending principles and to make others live in freedom and happiness and also to provide the necessary means to protect these principles.

Therefore, I hope you will not be bitter about the land you are leaving willingly, as dictated by the requirements of defensive positions in the rear. We never told you in the past to keep this land as part of Iraqi land. We have repeatedly and continuously declared that we took this land to defend our land and people. Whenever an alternative meets the circumstances it will always be the best option.

O God have mercy on our innocent martyrs and bless those who are sincerely and valiantly defending the holy land of Iraq and the great people. God is great and glory to you, the faithful and honorable people.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, the commander in chief of the armed forces, Baghdad, 29 March 1982

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN301218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived here this afternoon on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The Jordanian monarch was received at the airport by President Saddam Husayn; 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman; and Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf.

Talks Begin

JN302050 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] President Saddam Husayn and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan held a session of talks tonight which dealt with the firm, brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and the complete cooperation between them in all fields which serve their interests and those of the Arab nation.

The talks also dealt with the current Arab situation and the need for strong joint action between Iraq and Jordan to face the dangers which threaten the Arab nation. The two sides discussed the Arab positions which reveal the deterioration and weakness of the nation's ability to confront enemies' ambitions in its land and with which they aim to strike at the nation's resurgence and progress toward its historical aims.

President Saddam Husayn informed his guest His Majesty King Husayn, of the situation at the battlefronts, the progress of the battles which were fought during the last few days and of the massive losses which our brave armed forces inflicted on the Persian enemy, thus asserting their firm ability to preserve the spirit of victory and inflict defeat upon the Persian enemy until it recognizes Iraq's rights and the rights of the Arab nation, and until it revokes its expansionist ambitions and hostile clandestine plans.

His Majesty King Husayn asserted that Jordan's leader and people are on the side of Iraq in its just battle. This battle is the Arab nation's battle in defense of honor, sovereignty and dignity. His majesty lauded the victory of the heroic Iraqi forces which reveal the ability of the Arab fighter to confront the challenges and achieve victory.

The discussions were attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council; Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad; Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz; Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense; Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Ghaydan; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary general of the Revolution Command Council; Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Attending on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi; Minister of the Royal Court 'Amir Khammash; Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

JN301844 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Communique No 662 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 March 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Every day passes on our just war, a glittering flame continues to ceaselessly kindle the Iraqis' souls and conscience. They are unwaveringly and relentlessly offering sacrifices and martyrdom for the sake of the homeland and nation as well as for the sake of the great ancestors as long as God almighty and history are with us. Our victorious army will continue its fighting, to confirm its strong zeal and will valiantly hold onto the enemy's land and battlefronts until the Persian aggressors and those supporting them give up expansionist designs against the Iraqi people and their holy land, until they respect our right for life and give up their intrigues against the sovereignty and dignity of our people and nation.

The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

1. Using various types of arms, our units pounded enemy positions and units in the Shush and Dezful sectors, killing 11; destroying 4 armored personnel carriers, 9 vehicles carrying personnel, 1 gun and 8 excavators destroyed; and a large number of enemy personnel were captured.
2. All day today, our air force fighter planes continued to strike at and destroy the enemy positions, units and concentrations in the northern and southern sectors. Our aircraft scored direct and effective hits and inflicted further losses in life and equipment. All our fighter planes returned safely to base.
3. Our helicopters today carried out intensive and effective raids against the enemy positions, units and targets in the southern sector of the operations theater, destroying one tank, one vehicle carrying personnel, a gas truck, an antitank rocket battery, several personnel and arms positions, and a vehicle on which a 106-mm gun was mounted and killing 80. All our helicopters returned safely to base.
4. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our position in Gilan-e Gharb. Our units pounded it, killing seven and destroying one vehicle and one observation post.
5. Five were killed and one armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the Bostan sector.
6. Three were killed in the Sumar area.
7. One was killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
8. One excavator and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, the total enemy losses amount to 107 killed; 1 tank, 5 armored personnel carriers, 13 vehicles, 10 of which were carrying personnel and 1 carrying gas, 1 antitank rocket battery, 1 gun, 9 excavators, 1 stockpile of hardware, 1 observation post and several personnel and arms positions; and a large number of enemy personnel captured.

9. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: two tanks, three armored personnel carriers, six vehicles and two excavators damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 March 1982

MILITARY SOURCE DETAILS IRANIAN MATERIEL LOSSES

JN311013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) -- A military source told INA today that during the fierce battle waged by our valiant armed forces in the Shush and Dezful sectors massive losses were inflicted on the enemy vehicles, equipment and weapons, in addition to the previously-declared large human losses.

The source added that the heroes of our army, who believe in God and this homeland's soil and who are defending the land of missions, have managed during the recent battles in the Dezful and Shush sectors to destroy 246 enemy tanks, 142 armored vehciles, 178 vehicles of various types, 39 guns of various caliber and 9 rocker launchers.

The military source added: As a result of the high morale of our brave fighters and officers and their determination to achieve victory, several of the enemy army units were forced to flee, leaving behind large numbers of intact vehicles which were seized by our armed forces.

The source summed up our forces' spoils as follows:

1. Fifty-eight tanks seized.
2. Twenty-three armored personnel carriers seized.
3. Sixteen guns of various caliber seized.

In addition, there were large quantities of weapons and hardware left behind by the enemy which took to its heels terrified by our valiant army's blows.

He stressed that during these battles the Iraqi Armed Forces have proven as they did before that we have the upper hand in the battlefields.

YAMIT COMPENSATION LAW PASSES FIRST READING

TA301947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpt] A short while ago, the Knesset passed the first reading of the law on compensation for the Yamit evacuees. The coalition, with the exception of Hayim Druckman, voted for the law. The Tehiya faction and Yiga'el Hurvitz of Telem voted against and the Alignment abstained. Most of the speakers in the preceding debate actually admitted that none of the Knesset members, with the exception of Yig'al Kohen-Orgad, had tried to cope with the complicated problems contained in the 70 pages of the law. The speakers evaluated the peace treaty and the impact of the evacuation from the Zionist, social and economic points of view.

COALITION NOT TO SUBMIT LAW OF RETURN AMENDMENT

TA302119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Following lengthy and feverish debates, the coalition decided not to submit to the Knesset this evening the amendment to the law of return regarding conversion according to halakh [religious law]. The efforts of Agudat Yisra'el to muster a majority for passing the amendment were to no avail and, therefore, the Agudat Yisra'el leaders decided to postpone the debate until tomorrow or some time during the Knesset's summer session.

The chairman of the coalition, MK Avraham Shapira, said the Alignment's decision to compel its members to vote against the amendment will for many years put off a possible coalition between the religious parties and the Alignment. The Knesset is currently discussing the interim budget law but the vote will be held tomorrow.

Our correspondent, Tavi Yisre'eli, reports that during the debate about the law of return, several Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members threatened not to support the budget law if they did not receive support for the amendment to the law of return. They also demanded that coalition discipline be imposed but their request was not granted.

KNESSET DEBATES 'PEACE NOW' DEMONSTRATION

TA310747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Last night there was a stormy debate, with serious recriminations between the Alignment and the Likud, in the Knesset over the Peace Now demonstration held in Tel Aviv on 27 March. Ehud Olmert, of the Likud, submitted a motion that the plenum debate that demonstration in which, according to him, there was incitement against the country. He accused the Alignment members of being responsible for the flying of a PLO flag in the demonstration. Minister Nisim, who replied on behalf of the government, said that the Labor Party was building up a front with RAKAH against the government.

These remarks brought sharp reactions. Shlomo Hilel, of the Alignment, said that the Likud was occupied in provocations in order to divert attention from the genuine dangers threatening the country. Hilel said Minister Sharon had in fact admitted a cease-fire agreement had been made with the PLO. The defense minister exploded, saying: You are a barefaced liar. The Knesset speaker ordered this reaction to be struck from the record. MK Hilel proposed striking the issue from the agenda; but before the vote, the Alignment members unexpectedly changed their position and joined the Likud in agreeing to have the issue included in the house agenda.

INTERIM BUDGET LAW PASSES IN KNESSET 31 MAR

TA311033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] By a majority of only one vote the interim budget law for the upcoming fiscal year passed its second and third readings a few minutes ago. Our Knesset correspondent notes that once again it was the vote of Mordekhay Ben-Porat, who abstained, that prevented a tie, which would have blocked the law's passage.

Fifty-nine members of the coalition voted for the law; 58 members of the opposition voted against it; 1 abstained and 2 Knesset members -- one who would have voted for and the other against -- were absent from the chamber. Among those who voted against the budget were Rabbi Druckman, MK Yiga'el Hurvitz and the members of Tehiya.

NABULUS COUNCIL: ASH-SHAK'AH NOT TO BE REPLACED

TA302044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the Nabulus Municipal Council conferred today under the chairmanship of Bassam ash-Shak'ah. The council decided never to elect any of its members to replace Ash-Shak'ah as mayor or to agree to the appointment of a mayor by the Civil Administration.

SHARON TOURS W. BANK, COMMENTS ON SECURITY STEPS

TA301900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon toured the administered areas this morning to check first hand the security steps to keep the peace. He visited the casbah in Nabulus and spoke to merchants there. Sharon said that he found that life was returning to normal after the measures taken against PLO representatives in the area and the policy of support for the peaceful population.

[Begin Sharon recording] I believe it will take not very long and people will get rid of the fear that they were under for years now, of being murdered or assassinated by the terrorists and their representatives here and it will be quiet and it is our intent, of course, to carry on normal life here. What is going on now here -- these are vital, necessary steps in order to free the majority of the population here from the fear and pressure by the terrorist organizations whose headquarters, as you know, are in Beirut in Lebanon but their representatives were here. I am sure that after the steps that we took now -- and, no doubt, we will take in the future -- it will be quiet here and normal life. [sentence as heard] We hope then to arrive to the second part of the Camp David accords and that is the autonomy plan for which we hope to start negotiations as early as possible. We hope that by the steps that we are taking now, when we will come to the elections for the autonomy, then elections will be without any pressure, without any fear and the local population will be able to elect their real representatives without any fear. These are what [words indistinct] maybe one of the main reasons for the steps that we are taking. [end recording]

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in Nabulus. He also toured Ramallah and Jericho where he spoke to the mayor, Jamil Khalaf. Khalaf sought the release of a number of detainees and the reunification of several families. The defense minister also visited the Jordan River bridges.

TV REVIEWS LAND DAY DEMONSTRATIONS, EVENTS

TA302019 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Israeli Arabs observed Land Day this evening with rallies of protests and large gatherings in Kafr Kanna and Sakhnin in the north, in At-Taiyiba in the triangle and in Tel Sheva in the Negev. There was a partial strike which was mainly limited to settlements controlled by the front affiliated with RAKAH. The strike was particularly evident in Nazareth and in nearby villages. There was a general strike in central Nazareth and students did not attend school and many workers did not go to work. However, most local councils functioned normally.

Workers councils estimated that 50 to 60 percent of the Arab workers went to work. Most elementary schools functioned as usual but other schools went on strike. Palestinian flags were raised, roads were blocked, tires were set on fire and stones were hurled in various villages. In most cases the police abstained from entering the villages and intervened only when roads were blocked and in the case of stoning incidents. Some 40 persons were arrested, some of whom were released earlier this evening. Druze and Bedouin settlements did not strike.

The prime minister's adviser on Arab Affairs, Binyamin Gur-Arye, said the strike had failed and most Israeli Arabs had displayed political maturity.

Israeli Police Commander Arye Ibtzan said the police had stood the test and those inciting for riots and strikes had not succeeded in their schemes.

The chairman of the Minorities Department in the Labor Party, Ra'anan Kohen, attacked the Knesset members who participated in the rally in Sakhnin, including Alignment Mk Hamad Khalaylah.

'Uzi Burstein of RAKAH said the strike had proved successful and 70 percent of the Israeli Arabs had participated in it.

There were demonstrations, violations of order and strikes on the occasion of Land Day in the towns of Judaea and Samaria. Burning tires were thrown on the main road of the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp and the security forces imposed a curfew on the camp. A shoe mine and an explosive charge were found in searches conducted in the camp. Several inhabitants were detained for interrogation.

Stones were hurled in the Qalandiyah refugee camp near Jerusalem and two soldiers sustained light injuries. Five inhabitants were detained. In the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus there were also disruptions. Israeli vehicles were today hit at the entrances to Janin, Nabulus and Ramallah and Palestinian flags were hoisted in many places. There was a commercial strike in the towns of Judaea and Samaria this morning but the security forces forced merchants in the main towns to open their businesses. There was also an almost full strike in Gaza.

BEGIN AIDE SAYS EFFORTS FOR GENERAL STRIKE FAIL

TA301700 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs Binyamin Gur-Arye interviewed by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat on 30 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr adviser: As of this moment, how would you sum up the Land Day events?

[Answer] First of all, I can say that the efforts of members of RAKAH and the sons of the village movement to stage a general strike in the Arab sector have, in my opinion, almost totally failed. The strikes occurred mainly and only [as heard] within those areas with local councils controlled by RAKAH and its front organizations, whereas in the remaining two-thirds of the Arab sector life proceeded more or less as usual.

[Question] Do you not think that the increased presence of the police in the sensitive areas is the reason for the relative quiet?

[Answer] I do not think so because, first of all, the police were deployed outside the villages. In many instances in which small groups tried to disrupt order we saw that the heads of the local councils and council members themselves calmed tempers and restored order, thus reducing the number of incidents requiring police intervention.

[Question] This is the last question: Following the Land Day events, is there apprehension about closer cooperation than in the past between the Israeli Arabs and the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] I do not think so. In my opinion, there is a clear-cut political distinction: There are people who follow the [terrorist] organizations and pursue their goals and they are well-known; this is not too large a group. On the other hand, the majority of the Israeli Arabs -- even when they occasionally identify with what is happening in Judaea and Samaria -- do not regard it as their own war and they do not participate in this war themselves.

W. BANK LOCAL COUNCIL LEADER WOUNDED IN BLAST

TA310923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The head of the Tarqumiyah local council in the Hebron subdistrict, (Kamal al-Fataftah), was seriously wounded in the leg this morning when his boobytrapped car exploded, apparently as he tried to open the car door. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the head of the Tarqumiyah local council belongs to the Mount Hebron Village League.

The head of the Mount Hebron Village League, Mustafa Dudin, told our correspondent that the attack was a result of the ban Jordan imposed on membership in the village leagues. He promised that protection of the village league heads would be beefed up.

15 AL-FAJR EMPLOYEES DETAINED, RELEASED

TA300922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Fifteen of the employees of the paper AL-FAJR, which appears in east Jerusalem, were detained this morning and released. They wanted to hold a gathering to protest the restrictions on the paper's circulation and the censors' severe control. Among those detained were its chief editor, Hanna Seniora. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the paper's employees tried to march to the paper ASH-SHA'B. The police asked them to disperse and when they did not do so, the police dispersed them, using force. Fifteen people were detained and taken to the police headquarters, warned and released.

Our correspondent adds that this morning AL-FAJR was not published to protest the fact that the military government has banned its circulation in the territories for 4 days and the Jerusalem paper ASH-SHA'B also did not appear this morning because of the strike by its employees.

CHIEF RABBI COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH REAGAN

TA310641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan told Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren last night that if Israel did not exist, the United States would be committed to maintaining soldiers in the Middle East. He said this in reply to a comment by Rabbi Goren that a Palestinian state would be like a Cuba in the Middle East. Last night Rabbi Goren met with President Reagan for 20 minutes and the meeting was also attended by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and National Security Adviser William Clark and Ambassador Moshe Arens, as well as senior officials from both sides. Our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital spoke with Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren at the end of his meeting with the President:

[Begin recording] [Question] Your Honor Chief Rabbi, what is the nature of your mission here in Washington? How would you describe it?

[Answer] I would describe this mission -- a mission that the prime minister requested that I undertake, a meeting he organized and for which he briefed me on each and every point for a full hour a few hours before I left Israel -- as a trip of explanation to the White House and the top ranks of the White House regarding our current situation. It is a mission to explain how we feel now, before the final Sinai evacuation, about all the issues now on the agenda regarding the PLO and its demands for Judaea and Samaria, regarding the sale of weapons to Arab countries and several other points which I cannot discuss. The prime minister wanted our explanation, our views to go straight to the President via a special envoy.

[Question] As far as you can judge, why did he think the special envoy should be the chief rabbi?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that. We have very friendly relations between us and we each respect each other. Apparently he has confidence in me, that I will pass on the message in its spirit and in its language, as he wishes, and so he chose me. I also think the reason for this is that in the United States there is an attitude of trust and respect for representatives of the religions, and this also includes rabbis. Perhaps it is not the same as it is in Israel, but here there is still an attitude of respect for a rabbi. [end recording]

SHARON DELINEATES COUNTRY'S 'RED LINES'

TA301131 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday delineated Israel's "red lines," the violation of which would constitute a casus belli. He was speaking to the joint committee of the Knesset's Finance and Defense and Foreign Affairs Committees.

On the eastern front an infringement of the red line would consist in any moving of missiles toward the Jordan River such as would restrict Israel's aerial freedom along the same lines as did Egypt's moving missiles into the Suez Canal zone in 1970.

In Syria a casus belli would consist of the deployment of Syrian forces south of the area where they are presently stationed.

On the Egyptian front a violation of the red line would consist of any deviation, however slight, from the Israeli-Egyptian military agreement. This agreement includes the folowing:

A clause forbidding the deployment of more than 22,000 troops in Zone A, which is bound by the Mitlah and Jiddi passes, and by Sharm ash-Shaykh in the south.

A clause stipulating the total demilitarization of Zone B, in which the Egyptians are permitted to deploy several battalions of armored personnel carriers, but over which they are forbidden military flights. The ban on such flights includes the area between Bi'r Jifjafah and Refidim.

It emerged from the discussions that in next year's budget a billion shekels will be allocated for the development of the Lavi fighter plane.

MUBARAK REPORTED TO AGREE WITH BEGIN PROPOSAL

TA301214 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has agreed to the proposal by Prime Minister Menahem Begin on binding arbitration to decide on the Tabah border. Egypt's agreement is included in a message President Mubarak sent to the prime minister through Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason.

Mr Begin wrote to President Mubarak that "no army in the world will agree to its soldiers being stoned, their backs stabbed and handgrenades thrown at their vehicles."

In his letter to the president of Egypt, the prime minister wrote that late President Anwar as-Sadat had told him that he could not give up a centimeter from fear that his nation would stone him. "Now my nation will stone me because of that Yamit evacuation," Mr Begin wrote.

4 BORDER TERMINALS BEING BUILT FOR EGYPT

TA302034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Israel is building four border terminals for Egypt on the new border between the two countries. The Egyptians will pay $4.4 million for the construction. Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu today visited the construction sites at Rafah and Nizana. According to him, all the terminals will be ready for operation on 25 April.

There are eight terminals under construction at four sites: Rafah, Nizana, Ra's an-Naqb and Tabah. According to the Egyptian request, an Egyptian terminal will be located near each Israeli terminal. Israel is building the terminals, paving the access roads and preparing the sewage and water infrastructure. The construction work is being carried out by the Airports Authority, which will also be responsible for running the Israeli terminals after the evacuation of the Sinai.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON ARRIVES

TA302137 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2120 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 30 Mar -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived this evening in Israel for a 3-day visit. Upon his arrival he said he was particularly interested in hearing of Israel's problems and the ways to solve them.

Lord Carrington arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport aboard a British Air Force aircraft. He said he had been planning this visit for a long time, since he met Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York last September. In spite of the delay in his arrival, he is especially happy to return to Israel because 7 years have passed since his last visit here. "I will stay only a brief time here, for 2 days of talks, but we share the same goals: We aspire for peace and prosperity in the Middle East," the guest stated.

The British foreign secretary added that he expects to exchange views about the problems faced by both countries and he especially wants to hear about Israel's problems and what can be done to solve them.

Welcoming the guest, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed the hope that the guest will be able to witness the changes that have occurred here since his previous visit and better learn what is happening in Israel. "I hope the dialogue we will conduct will contribute to improving our relations since our nations strive for peace and stability in this region," noted Mr Shamir. He expressed the hope that the talks will be beneficial.

The guest was greeted at the airport by the British ambassador to Israel and senior embassy staff as well as by Israeli Ambassador to Britain Shlomo Argov, who returned to Israel a few days ago to prepare the visit. In the course of his visit, Lord Carrington will also confer with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and other officials.

OAU CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS IN WEST BANK

NC301714 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Mar (AFP) -- The Organization of African Unity (OAU) today "unreservedly" condemned what it called intensified Israeli repression against the Palestinian people.

Acts of violence and the use of brute force against the Palestinian people, particularly in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, must be stopped, the OAU Secretariat said in a statement. The pan-African body demanded that Israel give up its "policy of violence, confiscation and oppression in the occupied West Bank". Recalling that the "unprecendented brutality" of the Israeli occupation forces had intensified since March 19, the OAU said the action stemmed from Israeli designs to "repress the legitimate uprising" of the Palestinian people and to "complete its annexation policy". The expulsion and ill-treatment of the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah and the dismissal from office of the mayor of Al-Birah was part of that design, the OAU added.

EGYPT, GUINEA, SENEGAL AGREE ON OAU EFFORT

GF291048 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Doha, 29 Mar (QNA) -- Press reports said here today that Egypt, Guinea and Senegal have agreed to consolidate their efforts to rescue the OAU from the danger of disunity due to the acceptance of Polisario as a member.

The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH reported from Cairo today that the three countries agreed to call for an emergency African summit conference in Nairobi prior to the regular summit scheduled to be held in Tripoli this summer. The emergency summit will be dedicated to mending the rift within the OAU. The newspaper added that the three parties will suggest the formation of a legal committee within the OAU to settle disputes, particularly with respect to procedures, so that the Polisario problem will not reoccur.

ECONOMIC MEETING ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB292025 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The first ministerial meeting for the setting up of an economic community of central African states, which opened last Thursday, ended this afternoon at the (?12 March) International Conference Center in Libreville. Like the opening ceremony, the closing session was presided over by the prime minister and head of government, Leon Mbeiame. The meeting, which has just ended, is a logical followup to the Libreville declaration adopted by heads of state and government of the central African subregion on 19 December of last year. In conformity with this declaration, ministers of the central African region held a meeting to discuss this issue from 27 to 29 March 1982, a date certainly to become a milestone in the history of our continent's economic integration. Here is the final communique of the meeting as read by the representative of Equatorial Guinea and a rapporteur for the constitutive bureau of the conference:

[Begin recording] In conformity with the Libreville declaration of 19 December 1981, the ministers of the central African states met in Libreville from 25 to 29 March 1982 to examine practical means for the setting up of the economic community of central African states.

Those who took part in this meeting were representatives of the 11 states in central Africa: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Zaire and representatives of the OAU General Secretariat, the General Executive Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA], the General Secretariat of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC], as well as the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL]. The Central African Development Bank and the Equatorial Guinea Bank were represented as observers. The meeting officially was opened by His Excellency Leon Mbeiame, prime minister and head of the Government of the Republic of Gabon. Speeches were delivered by Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general, and Adebayo Adedeji, ECA executive secretary.

At the opening ceremony, the bureau elected by the meeting was:

-- Chairman: Gabon
-- First vice president: Rwanda
-- Second vice president: Sao Tome and Principe
-- Rapporteur: Chad
-- Joint rapporteur: Equatorial Guinea

The ministerial meeting decided to set up an ad hoc working commission consisting of representatives of ministries charged with economic development problems in the central African countries and representatives of the OAU General Secretariat, the ECA Executive Secretariat and the General Secretariat of the UDEAC. Experts close to the ministries also can take part in the work of the commission, depending on the nature of the issues on the meetings' agendas. The work of the commission is to prepare the proposals on the treaty and on appropriate measures to be submitted periodically to the ministerial meeting.

The meeting drew up a work schedule for the ad hoc commission and for the ministerial meeting. The inaugural meeting of the ad hoc commission will be held in Libreville in May 1982. The permanent secretariat of the ad hoc commission will be held jointly by the OAU and the ECA.

The meeting adopted a motion of total support to the People's Republic of Angola, a victim of repeated aggressions. It condemned the occupation of a part of its territory by the barbaric and racist regime of South Africa. [end recording]

ALGERIA

BULGARIA'S ZAREV INVITES BENDJEDID TO SYMPOSIUM

LD292254 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, this morning at the [word indistinct] palace, received the Bulgarian delegation now officially visiting our country, headed by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Zarev conveyed an invitation to President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the party, from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to take part in an international symposium to be organized by the BCP Central Committee in June on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Georgiy Dimitrov, founder of socialist Bulgaria.

After reviewing relations between the two parties and countries, the two sides touched on possibilities to widen cooperation, especially those having priority in the 5-year plan.

Meets With Ministers

LD300216 Algiers APS in English 1036 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Algiers, 29 Mar (APS) -- Hydraulic minister, CC member, Mr Brahim Brahimi, audienced yesterday at his ministerial headquarters, Mr Zarev, deputy chairman of Bulgaria Council of Ministers and president of the State Committee for Planning and Mr Belchev, finance minister and co-president of the Algero-Bulgarian joint commission. The talks were focused on the cooperation prospects with field of hydraulic.

Mr Kiril Zarev had also talks, yesterday, with Commerce Minister Mr Abdelaziz Khellef. The Bulgarian finance minister, Mr Belcho Belchev, attended the talks which were centered mainly on the commercial relations and cooperation between the two countries.

FORMER PRESIDENT BEN BELLA VIEWS 'COMEBACK'

NC291937 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Belfort, east central France, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella has indicated that he may make a political comeback.

In an interview published here today, Mr Ben Bella declared: "I feel that one expects my political return. That corresponds to the thoughts of the majority of Algerian people. [as received] He said that he was not seeking power, but if re-elected as president he would try to "create a new situation for a provisional period."

Mr Ben Bella said he continued to work towards the goal of the North-South dialog, economic talks between rich and poor nations which he said would imply the use of Arab money. "We must end hunger," he said.

Mr Ben Bella ruled Algeria between 1962 and 1965. when the army installed Col Houari Boumediene. Mr Ben Bella was then put under house arrest until 1979.

LIBYA

WORKERS DONATE 1-DAY'S WAGES TO PALESTINIANS

LD302118 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Mar (JANA) -- The masses of the vocational trade union congress at Tripoli harbor have decided to contribute 1 day's wages every month throughout 1982, beginning next April, to back the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian Arab people in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories. This decision was made during the emergency meeting which the congress held tonight in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people against the racist Zionist forces of occupation.

MOROCCO

BOUABID DISCUSSES REFERENDUM, MIDDLE EAST

LD261640 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid affirmed Morocco is determined to fulfill its commitments until the end with regard to the holding of a referendum in the Sahara.

In a statement made during a banquet with representatives of the national and foreign press in Rabat, Bouabid said Morocco accepted at the Nairobi summit conference the holding of a supervised referendum in the Sahara and will continue to ahere to the resolutions of the first and second Nairobi conferences.

He said Morocco is confident the results of the referendum will only confirm the Moroccan character of the Sahara. Our enemies, he said, fully realize this and that is why they are trying to back off from the resolutions adopted by the various summit conferences in this respect. Our enemies reject the referendum, because they lack confidence in themselves, he said.

Prime Minister Bouabid pointed out that the OAU administrative secretary general, Adem Kodjo, has with the help of Algerian [words indistinct] decided to accept the membership of the so-called Saharan Republic hurriedly and in an illegitimate manner. He sought by this to undermine the OAU and to violate all resolutions adopted through its various summit conferences ever since Nigeria proposed the setting up of a committee of wisemen in Freetown.

Bouabid added: As far as we are concerned, we will firmly adhere to the OAU particularly as we are among its founders. We will never accept our organization being destroyed because of some irresponsible actions, he said.

Replying to a question about the chances of holding an African summit conference, Prime Minister Bouabid expressed the belief that such a conference will help find a solution for this arbitrary action by the OAU secretary general. He added: I would like such a conference to be held as soon as possible, particularly as we are in the right. Indeed, Bouabid said, the holding of a summit conference should redress the mistake committed against the OAU.

Replying to a question about attendance at the OAU meeting in Tripoli, Prime Minister Bouabid said many African countries do not feel enthusiastic about attending such a conference in the Libyan capital because of the Libyan rulers' activities in Africa. He said: I now believe that Kodjo's arbitrary action, which was in collusion with Libya and Algeria, will prompt other countries to refrain from going to Tripoli.

Asked if the recent visit of the Tunisian prime minister to Morocco had anything to do with Tunisian mediation in the northwest African conflict, particularly following the official visit by Al-Qadhdhafi to Tunisia, Prime Minister Bouabid said Tunisia has always worked toward finding a solution for the conflict. He added that the Tunisian position was a wise one and that Tunisia always remains loyal to its commitments and principles which include its continued work to build up the Arab Maghreb. It was for this, he added, that it works hard toward finding a solution to satisfy everyone.

Asked about possible French mediation, following Saudi Arabia's mediation in the conflict, Bouabid expressed his belief that France has the potential to play a role in this respect, particularly as it has relations with all countries of the area. If France wants to play such a role, he said, it must first advise [Mauritanian President] Haydala to show more neutrality in the conflict so that his neutrality will be genuine. He should also refrain from falling for the Algerian ploy, he said.

With regard to Mauritanian commitments under the At-Ta'if conference, Prime Minister Bouabid pointed out that some countries have forgotten what they once said.

Asked if Morocco is afraid of losing its independence by seeking arms from the United States and by bolstering U.S. relations and whether it plans to embark on new initiatives to create a better balance in its relations with the nonaligned countries such as establishing strong relations with the USSR, Prime Minister Bouabid said Morocco maintains relations with all countries without any discrimination. He added that the best proof was the current visit to Morocco of the Soviet minister of culture and his visit to the PRC. He said Morocco is a sovereign, independent country and it alone has the right to determine the nature and type of its relations.

With regard to the stockpiling of arms, Prime Minister Bouabid said: I can tell you that if we could ask all our friends to supply us with the wherewithall to face up to the surface-to-air missiles which have been shooting down our aircraft and to the sophisticated weapons of destruction which have been introduced into the region, we would not hesitate for one single moment to buy such weapons from wherever we find them.

As to nonalignment, he said: I can assure you that Morocco sees in nonalignment a concept different from that defined by Castro at the Havana conference.

Asked what Morocco's attitude would be if Algeria were to seek, as it is trying to do, to refer the Saharan problem to the Nonaligned Movement, he said Morocco is confident of its historical and legitimate rights which cannot be affected by the passage of time. Hence, he added, Morocco does not fear the discussion of the issue by any international conference. However, what Algeria is seeking is not a discussion of rights. Algeria is simply trying to exploit the Saharan question to attain personal ends, he said.

Prime Minister Bouabid affirmed that we will try to keep the question within the framework of the OAU. But should it be referred to another level, we will pursue it there without feeling any inhibition and we will defend it with all our power.

Asked about the chances of the resumption of the Fes summit in the light of recent developments in the Middle East, he said King Hassan II previously postponed the conference only to give the Arab countries time to do some thinking and to analyze matters. He added that what is important now is for the brother Arabs, after an objective evaluation of the matter, to agree on a unified strategy to be discussed at the Fes conference. We hope this conference will be resumed soon. Prime Minister Bouabid intimated that it is not unlikely chat the conference will be convened by June.

Asked for his views on recent statements by the Syrian Information Ministry that Syria is ready to negotiate directly with Israel, Prime Minister Bouabid expressed his belief that if such statements are true, then Syria's attitude would be different from that of the rejection front because these statements are clear in recognizing another party with it in the negotiations -- a matter which the Fahd peace plan does not do. The Fahd plan only talks of the area countries, he said. Anyway, he added, these statements will introduce a critical element to the Arab dossier for discussion at the Fes summit.

Asked about current conditions in the occupied Arab territories, Prime Minister Bouabid affirmed that Morocco has always considered itself a frontline state and its attitude has never been and will never be confined to expressions of principled solidarity and courtesy. Morocco, he said, had drenched the battlefield in the Golan and Sinai with the blood of its martyrs and it is constantly ready to stand by the frontline countries and to honor its commitments. Thus, he said, Morocco will go beyond the limits of expressing solidarity.

Asked for his views on those Arab countries which supply Iran with arms and equipment for fighting Iraq, Prime Minister Bouabid recalled the clear position Morocco has adopted within the Arab framework. He said Morocco believes the war is one of a country seeking to complete its territorial integrity. As to the countries which support Iran, he said they are actually allies of Israel because Iran is openly supported by the archenemy of the Arab world.

Asked about King Hassan II's expected visit to the United States, Prime Minister Bouabid pointed out that the visit is extremely important because the king, who is chairman of the Arab summit conference and the Jerusalem Committee in addition to his other responsibilities, will undoubtedly discuss with his American counterparts more than one extremely important item. He said the king's travels always bring about important things.

Regarding Prime Minister Bouabid's plans to visit the Gulf countries, he pointed out that he expects to embark on this visit before June and it could cover all Gulf countries.

Asked if the opposition parties would be invited to participate in the future national debate on economic matters and whether the draft laws put forward in Parliament by the opposition would be discussed during the debate, Prime Minister Bouabid said the debate, to be held during the first or second week of April, will include all organizations concerned in one way or another with economic matters. He pointed out that there is nothing to prevent the invitation of opposition members concerned with such matters to participate in the debate within the framework of dialogue, which is one of the pillars of the government's policy. He added that they had actually participated in several such debates in the past. Regarding the proposed laws now before Parliament, Prime Minister Bouabid pointed out that they deal with parliamentarian procedures.

The meeting with the press representatives was attended by the minister of information, youth and sports, Abdelwahad Belkeziz; the minister delegate in the prime minister's office, Abdelkarim Ghallab; and the minister delegate in the prime minister's office for economic affairs, Tayyeb Becheikh.

TUNISIA

STUDENT CLASHES RESULT IN INJURIES, ARRESTS

LD310010 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Bloody clashes took place this morning at the College of Arts and Science in Manubah among groups of students estimated to number about (?1,300).

The clashes lasted about 2 hours. Sticks, chains, hammers, knives and other instruments were used. As a result of these incidents, 30 people were injured, 2 of whom are unconscious. Twentythree students were arrested following the intervention of security forces at the request of university authorities.

Samples of the instruments used during the clashes were displayed this evening at the College of Arts. Representatives of the information media met at the College of Arts in Manubah with a number of injured students. Some of them had received serious head injuries and others had their arms broken. A disabled student is among the injured; he teaches 4th year history and geography. It is noted that a number of these students do not belong to the College of Arts, as some of them teach at the College of the Shari'a and the Principles of Religion.

Some of the injured students told reporters that these incidents are but a link in a chain of violence witnessed by the university for the past few days as a result of certain elements' insistence on imposing their views on the majority of students. Another student said that he had come to the college yesterday hoping to resume studies since the dean was expected to respond to the student problems. However, this student noticed the presence of strange faces in the college square. When he tried to leave, a group pounced on him and attacked him, leaving him lying on the ground. Others among the injured said they had been surprised by masked men who raided their rooms and hit them with sticks, bicycle chains and hammers after blindfolding them. A number of students from the College of Arts stressed their desire to resume their studies and to resolve the problems and find a trade union to accept the students regardless of their views. They condemned the undemocratic practices the Tunisian university is experiencing.

It has been decided the College of Arts and the cafeteria will be closed until the next school holiday.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH CAPE VERDE

LD291446 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 29 Mar 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 29 Mar (TAP) -- "A cooperation agreement in the economic, technical and cultural fields was concluded between Tunisia and Cape Verde in the course of the official visit paid to Tunisia by the foreign minister of Cape Verde, Mr Silvino da Luz", wrote the joint communique published at the end of this visit. The agreement, the communique added, is notably on:

The exchange of teachers, specialists and advisors in the technical, scientific and cultural fields.
The exchange of holders of scholarships and trainees in the sector of teaching and professional training.
Cooperation between the two countries' economic, technical, scientific and cultural bodies.
Cooperation in the field of scientific research and the study and elaboration of economic and social development programmes.
The agreement also stipulates the creation of a joint commission composed of representatives from the two governments and entrusted with seeing to the follow up of this agreement.

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN OFFICIAL ON MENGISTU INJURY, SUPPORT

GF262002 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Mar 82 p 13

[Interview granted by Osman Saleh Sabbe, Eritrean Liberation Front, Popular Liberation Forces, Executive Committee chairman, to AL-KHALIJ correspondent in Kuwait -- no date given]

[Excerpt] Question: What information do you have about the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front's [EPLF] announcement on Mengistu's injury in Asmara?

Sabbe: I discussed this issue with the brothers in the EPLF. They said their announcement of Mengistu's injury was mere assumption because he did not attend any celebrations or meet anybody for 2 weeks. Besides, he did not attend the celebrations for the anniversary of the victory of Adwa against Italian troops in the 19th century. There were reports from Asmara, indicating that he was wounded. Others noted that he had been a patient at the hospital for 2 weeks. At any rate, Mengistu is missing. Nobody has seen him except for the Congo's [Zaire's] foreign affairs and international cooperation minister. He said Mengistu's body was not bandaged but he did not say that he was not injured.

Question: How lukewarm are your current relations with the Sudan?

Sabbe: Sudanese facilities for Eritrean liberation have not shut down completely. Our offices are closed and we are not allowed to transfer weapons to our combatants in Eritrea. But food supplies continue to be transferred to Eritrean installations inside the Sudan. These installations, which provide educational and health services for the Eritrean refugees, continue to function. We can say our movement in the Sudan has not been affected in general. In the meantime, Sudanese media have stopped talking about the liberation of Eritrea. The Sudanese used to say that their measures were in the interest of the Eritrean issue because they enabled them to play the role of a mediator to reach a peaceful settlement of the issue. The right thing will prevail eventually. I believe that Sudanese-Eritrean relations will improve.

Question: Does this mean the Somali point of view regarding dealing with Ethiopia has proven to be valid and not the Sudanese point of view?

Sabbe: The Sudan is not the only country that tried to pull Ethiopia away from Soviet influence. The European countries made an attempt in this direction. The West European countries have given aid worth $150 million during the past 4 years. This aid included transport vehicles and buses used by the Ethiopian military. This caused us to lodge a protest to the Italian Government and the Italian parties also protested. Last week, the Democratic Party [as published] and the Socialist Party interpellated the government's stand toward the Eritrean issue, demanding that Italian-Eritrean relations be reviewed. We, in turn, call on the Arab countries to aid the Sudan because when Sudan is strong, then it can be depended on for support. We also share with the Sudan its food revenues, in addition to the oil it imports for our vehicles and tanks.

Question: How many tanks do you have?

Sabbe: The EPLF has more than 30 tanks which we took from Ethiopean troops.

Question: We understand from what you have said that there is coordination between you and the EPLF. What is the extent of this coordination?

Sabbe: Coordination between us is still in its early stages. It is carried out in accordance with the Tunis agreement which was signed last year by all the Eritrean factions. This agreement was not implemented between the Revolutionary Council and the EPLF because of the differences between them. There is now a new invitation from the Arab League for a meeting in Tunis. We agree to this but we think the Eritrean factions have to meet separately first so that when we go to Tunis we will have no differences. The EPLF secretary general, Ramadan Mohamed Nur, now in Kuwait, conveyed to me EPLF's approval, provided there is a Sudanese representative to ensure that the Sudan will guarantee the implementation of whatever is agreed upon. The Revolutionary Council also agreed to that, but it is preoccupied with a seminar currently being held to discuss its internal affairs following the withdrawal of its troops from Eritrea to the Sudan as a result of the fighting which broke out with the EPLF. On our part, we think there should be a reconciliation among all factions, regardless of everyone's military capability. We are also against bipartite alliances. I met in Kuwait with Brother Ramadan Mohamed Nur. We discussed expanding coordination between us to cover the political and foreign information, in addition to existing military coordination between our forces, now in western Eritrea. These forces fight according to their capabilities side by side with EPLF forces, who fight in various areas, particularly in the northern region. We have agreed to hold an extensive meeting.

Question: Have Eritrean differences affected the overall relations of the Eritrean revolution with the Arab countries?

Sabbe: Yes. Some of the Arab countries used the Eritrean differences as an excuse to end or reduce their aid to the Eritrean revolution as a whole. The occurrence of differences is not an absurd matter. But the presence of differences does not cancel the revolution which currently confronts a ferocious military campaign aimed at terminating the revolution and the Eritrean people. The revolution still meets its commitments to the Eritrean people and the Eritrean refugees in the Sudan, where we furnish them with every possible service. These services cover education and health. We pay $800,000 annually for the education budget at a time when a wealthy Arab can tell a European paper that he has lost 8.5 million sterling pounds in 10 years of gambling. This sum would cover our education budget for 15 years.

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIA LAUNCHES AIR, GROUND ATTACK 27 MAR

EA301208 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] We have received a report from the Somali Defense Ministry stating that on 27 March the Abyssinian enemy forces launched an air and ground attack in the vicinity of Borama in the northwestern region of the Somali Democratic Republic. This provocative attack by the Abyssinians was supported by four MiG-21 fighter aircraft.

The report adds that the Somali air defense and ground forces bravely confronted and repulsed the provocative enemy attack, killing 58 Abyssinians, including an officer, an NCO and [words indistinct].

The Somali forces also captured large quantities of weapons and military equipment. The Somali forces lost (?two men with one wounded) [words indistinct].

UGANDA

BINAISA DECRIES FAILURE OF 'FREEDOM MOVEMENT'

LD302040 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Kampala -- A former Ugandan leader who is now a member of the so-called Uganda Freedom Movement, UFM, has conceded that the present government cannot be overthrown through terrorism and banditry. A Uganda Government newspaper, UGANDA TIMES has quoted former President Godfrey Binaisa as saying that the UFM has no life because its leaders have so far failed to find a stand and have no conviction.

Binaisa was speaking at a sponsors meeting held recently in an oil-rich country where weapons and millions of shillings were donated to the movement to help it perpetuate terrorism and banditry in Uganda. Other members of the movement are Prof Yusufu Lule, who is also a former Ugandan president, and Yoweri Museveni, who was defeated in the 1980 general elections. There is reportedly a split between Binaisa and his UFM colleagues after Binaisa was criticized for failing to persuade international corporations to stop giving aid to Uganda.

BRIEFS

AIR AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- An understanding regarding the establishment of air links between Uganda and the GDR has been reached. The agreement of understanding was yesterday signed in Kampala. Mr Okol, Uganda's deputy minister of transport, signed on behalf of the Ugandan Government, while Dr Klaus Henkes, GDR deputy minister of transport and director general of Interflug, signed on behalf of the GDR. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Mar 82 EA]

GABON

BONGO TALKS WITH CHADIAN VICE PRESIDENT

AB291208 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Libreville, 28 Mar (AFP) -- The Chadian crisis was the center of discussions held on Saturday morning between President Omar Bongo of Gabon and Abdel Wadal Kader Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT], currently on a private visit to Libreville.

In a statement to the press after the discussions, Kamougue stated: "The Chadian Government must proclaim a cease-fire in such a way that all areas of resistance disappear to the benefit of popular verdict." He said he favors any initiative to restore peace to Chad, adding that the time has come to find a "comprehensive political solution to his country's crisis."

Questioned on the GUNT's refusal to accept the OAU's recommendations on Chad, Kamougue explained that the pan-African organization is not skilled in the planning of the procedure, adding, however, that these proposals are acceptable since they call for a constitution and the holding of free elections in Chad.

Finally, Kamougue explained that the Chadian Armed Forces of which he is the leader will serve as the base for the formation of the Integrated National Army because unlike the other elements of the government forces, they are the only ones that have received true military training without ideology and guerrilla warfare.

ZAIRE

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEED FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

AB261242 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 26 Mar 82

[ASAP commentary: "Training of Cadres and Technicians"]

[Text] It is gratifying to note that during the MPR Central Committee's recent session, it dwelt on the problem of training cadres and technicians, indispensable to the country's development. It recommended to the Executive Council that a limit be put on the number of secondary school graduates attending universities or institutions of higher learning.

One cause of the chaos our country experienced just after its accession to sovereignty was the lack of well trained and skilled political and administrative cadres, that is, university graduates. To correct this anomaly, the young country spared no effort to strengthen its educational system by increasing the number of universities and institutions of higher learning. But it was finally noticed that general education was given too much emphasis to the detriment of technical education from secondary schools. That is what made the MPR Political Bureau, which noticed this anomaly in 1975, decide to build a professional technical school in each regional capital.

The craving for a university education has reached such an extent that nowadays a young man who has not entered a university does not think he has really studied anything. Each country should normally organize its educational system according to its development projects. The execution of these projects can be carried out not by thinkers and researchers, dialecticians and philosophers alone, but more especially by people who have acquired appropriate technical training.

The time has therefore come to step up the value of technical education, which has been depreciated and relegated to the background by the university myth.